The Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1888. NO. 8663.

THE A. P. HOTALING CO.
Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland, Or.,
Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
—SOLE AGENTS—
J. H. Cutter Whiskies
Pommery Sec Champagne, Piper Heidsick Champagne,
Val Blatz Weiner Beer, White Rock Mineral Water.

G. Shindler & Co.
[illegible]
Bedroom and Parlor Suites,
Folding Beds (all styles),
School Desks, Odd Chairs,
Cheffoniers, Side Boards,
Best Assortment in Portland.
SALESROOM—166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.
G. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

G. COHN & BRO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
168 and 170 Front St., Portland, Oregon.
SHINGLES for sale in lots to suit.

HEALTHY BEVERAGE. HOME INDUSTRY.
HENRY WEINHARD'S
Lager Beer Brewery.
[illegible] MOST FAVORABLY KNOWN IN THE NORTHWEST
Superior Facilities for Shipping in Car Lots.
PROMPT ATTENTION. QUICK DELIVERY.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
No. 60 Front St. Portland, Oregon.
Cyrus Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!
Manhattan Club Bourbon!
Ex SHIP JAMES DRUMMOND, from New York.

C. L. HOGAN,
SUCCESSOR TO J. B. CONGLE.
—Manufacturer and Importer of—
Saddles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Collars, Whips, Horse Clothing, Robes, Leather, Carriage Trimmings, Etc.
108 & 110 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.

SLUGGISH LIVER OR INACTIVE BOWELS
CORRECTED BY THE MORNING USE OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

MEIER & FRANK, Agents,
Portland, Oregon. mwf

PROWELL'S
No 7 LINIMENT
MONEY REFUNDED
E. E. PROWELL DRUGGIST

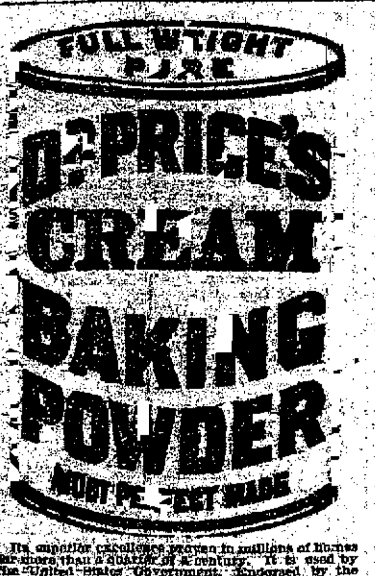
NAVY BLUE

Cigar.
GREATEST SELLER ON THE COAST
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
TRADE SUPPLIED BY
MASON, EHRMAN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE POPULAR BRANDS,
Navy Blue, Home Run, Leader and Corona Imperial Cigars.

Fine Table Wines
From our Celebrated Orleans Vineyard.
Arpad Haraszthy & Co.
Producers of the ECLIPSE CHAMPAGNE.
530 Washington St., SAN FRANCISCO.

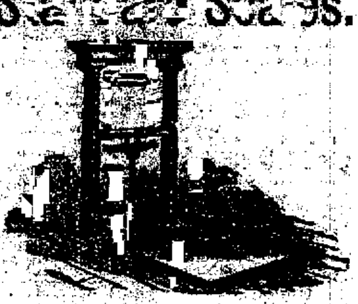
LED.
I FELT BAD IN THE MORNING.
I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST.
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.
I TAKE
[illegible]'S.
CHAS. KOEN & CO.,
AGENTS,
44 Front Street, Portland, Or.

[illegible] city, go to Frank Keller's [illegible]



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

FAIRBANKS'S
Standard Scales.



Warehouse Trucks.
Write for Prices.
L. H. PARKER, Agent,
No. 9 Oak st., Portland, Or.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE
Of a most distressing Skin Disease, by the Cuticura Remedies.

In the winter of 1879-80 I found myself afflicted with a singular eruption on my limbs, to which I had hitherto been a stranger. The trouble appeared in large blotches, upon which the skin was raised, but no gathering under it. No particular pain attended it, save a burning, stinging sensation and an intolerable itching, such as was never before experienced. After becoming satisfied that it had come to stay, I called my physician, who after a thorough examination, pronounced it a case of eczema. He comforted me by saying he could cure it; that it was merely a skin disease incident to the people, was neither dangerous nor contagious, but if not arrested would prove exceedingly troublesome and annoying to me. I asked him to prescribe, which he did, powders and pills to be taken inwardly and a wash for outward application. I attended faithfully to all directions, but the wash only aggravated the irritation, and after a few applications had to be abandoned. Becoming thoroughly alarmed, I asked my physician for counsel, which he did. The case was examined, the medicines changed. I obeyed orders to the letter, all to no purpose. The blotches would disappear in one place (leaving a stain upon the skin as if some dark liquid had been spilled over it), only to appear in another. It had been a part of my early education to discountenance all advertised medicines as a delusion and a snare, but one day, in glancing over a newspaper, I noticed under the head of your CUTICURA REMEDIES a case precisely similar to my own and after reading it over several times I went immediately to the nearest drug store, purchased a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and a box of CUTICURA, resolving to use them clandestinely, carefully noting the effects. The result of the first bath, with an after application of the CUTICURA, was most grateful and astonishing, quickly allaying the burning, itching sensation, and making me almost forget it ever existed. I persevered until an absolute cure was effected. I consider your CUTICURA REMEDIES invaluable, and cheerfully recommend them as such. One of your "Seven Cuticura Boys," which has gone all over the world, is my grandson, and the remedies that effected his speedy and wonderful cure was applied upon my recommendation.
AUGUSTA B. SMITH,
Ashland, Ohio.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.
Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, and all Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. 25 cents.

THAT GAME OF BASEBALL AT THE PARK TO-DAY
will be attended by great danger to body and limb, but hundreds of leading players say they find more prompt relief from strains, sprains, bruises, rheumatism, stiff and enlarged joints, lameness, etc., by using BENSON'S PLASTERS for such troubles than any other external remedy known to the profession. All athletes as well as those in the ordinary avocations of life unite with baseball players in certifying to the value of this plaster in such accidents. It is prompt, pleasant and pleasing in action, and never fails to secure the best results when used according to printed directions. Owing to its popularity many worthless substitutes are offered. Buyers should always ask for Benson's, firmly refusing all other plasters.

"Pet" Cigarettes
ARE THE BEST.
CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the
"Pet" Cigarettes
Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely
Without Drugs or Adulteration.
[illegible] Richmond, Va.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Large Rewards Offered for the Montana Train Robbers.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN HELENA.

Terrific Storm in the Deer Lodge Valley—Burglary at Centralia—A Walla Walla Incorporation—Seattle Notes.

HELENA, June 19.—The train robbers have not yet been apprehended. They are riding toward the Rosebud, in a wild and unsettled country, where there are no telegraph lines and means of communication between officials, and it is simply a question of endurance between the pursuers and the pursued. If the robbers are overtaken and a fight takes place it will be several days before the news reaches the towns. The most extraordinary efforts are being put forth, however, to run them down, and it is hardly possible that they can escape. Gov. Lester has offered a reward of $200 each and the Northern Pacific railroad $500 each for the capture. The government is also taking a hand in the chase.

Sheriff Harris of Yellowstone county and his deputies left for the scene of the train robbery Sunday and have not yet been heard from. Sheriff Tom Irwin of Custer county and six deputies, with horses and accouterments, left for the scene of the robbery at 6:30 Sunday morning on a special train, and at 1 o'clock took the trail. Two troops of cavalry, accompanied by Indian scouts, are also on the hunt.

A dispatch from Gen. Dudley, commandant at Fort Custer, states that the robbers passed Campbell's ranch, on Tullock fork, at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Irwin and his posse are hot on the trail.

Interesting incidents connected with the robbery are beginning to develop. When the train pulled into Helena Sunday morning it presented a battered appearance. Doors were smashed in and the panels broken. The engineer's cab hadn't a whole glass in it, and many of the windows of the passenger coaches were shattered. Almost anywhere about the sides and top of the cars could be seen where a bullet had either actually entered or struck and glanced off in another direction.

The train was signaled by a torch flashed across the track, and the engineer thinking there was danger ahead slowed up his engine, but soon discovering what the matter actually was attempted to start the train again. The robbers seeing this opened fire on the cab and the engineer desisted in his attempt.

About $150 was taken from the express messenger. The safe which contained the express money was the big iron safe built into the car and fastened with a time lock. This safe is opened but four times between St. Paul and Tacoma, and at this particular spot was not one of the places where it was catalogued to open. The robbers soon found they had not the time to operate on this mass of iron, so let it alone, and the $15,000 it contained went through untouched. The government mail car was not entered at all.

There is a difference of opinion as to the number of the gang. Former statements have agreed upon eight. Three of the passengers assert that there were twelve. They were mounted on ponies and all were heavily armed. Their clothing was that of cowboys, which it is believed they were, the supposition being that they came from Texas with some of the herds of cattle which have been lately driven into the territory. Much injury was doubtless averted by the passengers who when the shooting commenced ducked their heads to the floor while the shots flew over them through the car.

After the robbers retired it was some time before steam could be gotten up to start ahead, the fires all having been drawn by the robbers in order to allow them plenty of time to escape. They had also taken the additional precaution to cut the telegraph wires along the line of the road and thus destroy communication.

LATER.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has increased the amount of its reward to $10,000.

HELENA'S AFFLICTION.

The City Infested by a Gang of Professional Burglars and Thugs.

HELENA, M. T., June 19.—For nearly three weeks Helena has been afflicted with a gang of professional burglars, who have robbed the residences of citizens with impunity and defied the efforts of the police to catch them. No less than thirty houses have been raided during that time without disturbing the occupants.

The matter grew so bad that the mayor swore in a dozen or more special watchmen, and stationed them in different parts of the city. But the "burglarization" continued, one or more being reported every morning.

Gov. Leslie issue a proclamation, offering a reward of $500 for the capture and conviction of each housebreaker, and Mayor Fuller offered $500.

Last night three of this gang attempted to garrote and rob a stockman near the depot. His cries were heard by an old man named Short, who went to his assistance. Two of the men ran away, Short firing at them three times, but the stockman grappled with the other and held on to him. Short and the stockman tied the footpad's hands behind him and put a rope around his neck, by which he was pulled and hauled through the principal street of the city to the police station. The affair caused great excitement, everybody supposing a lynching was about to take place. Short occasionally gave the rope a yank, which would so frighten the prisoner that he would yell murder at every few steps.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AROUSED.

The dangerous situation has aroused the ire of the vigilance committee, which has maintained its organization since early days, and prompt action will be taken to rid the town of all suspicious characters. The magic figures "3-7-77" signed to a notice printed in the newspapers has been all that was necessary in times past to make the toughs vamoose, and this notice, which appeared in the Independent this morning, will have a salutary effect. The gang knows what it means, and they dare not defy it for fear of the [illegible]. Since the old days the name "vigilance committee" has been dropped out, and the organization, composed of the best known and most prominent citizens, is known as the committee of safety. When they make up their minds to clean out the stables the "3-7-77" warning is given. If it is disobeyed the objects of the committee's wrath are punished with one hundred lashes on the bare back, or a dose of hemp. In aggravated cases hanging would be practiced without any compunctions of conscience. The toughs will undoubtedly heed the warning and seek other climes. If they don't there will be lively times in Helena until the [illegible] breed is utterly exterminated.

SEVERE HAILSTORM.

The Experience of a Passenger Train in the Deer Lodge Valley.

HELENA, June 19.—Passengers who arrived in Helena last night from Butte say that about 7 o'clock in Deer Lodge valley the train encountered one of the most violent hailstorms that ever visited this country. The rain at first poured down in torrents accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, [illegible]. There was a lull for a few moments in the rainstorm, but it burst with renewed vigor and hail fell rapidly, covering the ground several inches deep [illegible]. The stones were [illegible] in size, the average [illegible]. Nearly all the windows in the cars were broken, the hailstones going through them [illegible]. The hailstones were massive and there are even indentations on the sides of the cars, showing the force with which the hail must have been hurled. None of the passengers were struck by the stones. They hovered to one side of the car and covered their defenseless heads with whatever they could. Horses and cattle were noticed fleeing terror-stricken before the storm and teamsters were seen at the heads of their plunging animals seemingly oblivious to the hail which was evidently falling with force sufficient to stun or bruise severely a man or an animal. The hailstorm lasted fifteen minutes and seemed to cover but a small area of territory, in which [illegible]. The cold that followed the storm was intense, the thermometer sinking at least 20 degrees.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

A Big Incorporation to Establish Electric Light and Street Railways.

WALLA WALLA, June 19.—Hon. A. A. Denny of Seattle is in town to-day en route home from Baker City. Mr. Denny says Baker is highly prosperous and has a bright future, owing to the extensive development of the mineral resources of that section, of which Baker City is the principal town.

Articles of incorporation of the Walla Walla Light and Power Company were filed with the county auditor to-day. The incorporators are F. D. Boyer, C. B. Hopkins, J. L. Sharpstein, A. J. Jones, N. G. Ward, Wm. A. [illegible] and G. W. Babcock. The objects for which the corporation is formed are the acquiring [illegible] and operation of a water power, the [illegible] electricity for motive and general purposes, the erecting and operation of electrical works and plant, the erecting and operating of mechanical and manufacturing works and enterprises, dealing in electrical goods and appliances and constructing and operating street railways in Washington territory, Oregon and Idaho, buying, owning, selling and mortgaging such real estate, easements and rights as may be deemed useful in carrying on and engaging in the foregoing objects. The capital stock is [illegible], divided into [illegible] shares of $100 each. [illegible]

rive to-morrow. The postmaster expects to move into the new office July 1. It will be one of the finest postoffices in the territory.

Engineers of the Spokane & Palouse railroad are surveying from Genesee toward Potlatch. The belief in Lewiston is general that the road is going to build into Camas prairie in retaliation for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company building through their country to Spokane Falls and the Coeur d'Alene mines.

Albert Dickens, a convict in the penitentiary, convicted of burglary in Seattle last September and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, died this morning at 4 o'clock. He was a native of England, 47 years of age. He had been sick four months and knew there was no hope of recovery. His time would have expired the 10th of July.

Sheriff G. B. Ide of Stevens county arrived from Colville to-day with two Indian prisoners—Alexander, sentenced to five years, and Jeremiah, to three years, both for robbery. There are now 120 prisoners in the penitentiary.

The Fourth of July committee will to-night ask the city council for an additional appropriation for the approaching celebration. In case the appropriation is granted we will celebrate two days. The firemen's tournament will be a prominent feature. Hose teams from various points in the Inland Empire will be in attendance.

The brick machine of the penitentiary, worked exclusively by convict labor, yesterday turned out 15,000 brick.

Geo. W. Hunt, of the O. & W. T. railroad, is in town. He reports the work progressing rapidly on the Eureka Flat branch. Eleven miles of track are laid. Track-laying will be delayed a few days in order to give the graders a chance to finish two deep cuts now being made. When these are finished twelve miles of track will be ready for the rails. When track-laying is resumed it will be pushed rapidly.

Application for a franchise for electric lights and street railways in this city will be made to the city council to-night.

Chas. Russell left to-day for the John Day country to buy cavalry horses, being unable to buy a sufficient number in this locality.

Friends of L. B. Sanders in Waitsburg claim he will receive the appointment as coal commissioner vice J. F. Parks, deceased.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Week—Baccalaureate Sermon—Visitors from Portland—The Graduates.

FOREST GROVE, June 18.—The greater part of last week was devoted to examinations. These were conducted in a most impartial manner, placing the students on an equal footing. The result was most gratifying to both teachers and pupils, only a small per cent. failing to reach the required standard. The management of Pacific University aim to secure thoroughness on the part of each student, and so when an applicant for graduation presents himself, there can be but little or no mistake but what he is fitted for the station he seeks.

On Friday evening Rev. Mr. Clapp delivered an address before the Gamma Sigma society. The audience was large and appreciative.

On Saturday evening a public recital was given by the musical department of the university. The performers all did well, showing plainly that they had received the most careful training. Upon this occasion Miss Laura Geiger, having completed the course laid down in the catalogue, was awarded her diploma. Miss Geiger is the first graduate from the Conservatory of Music of Pacific University. The present class is a large one, most of whom have resolved to take the course as laid down in the catalogue. The teacher, Mrs. Edwards, is most thorough in her methods and richly deserves the laurels she has won.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached yesterday by the president, J. F. Ellis, D. D. His subject was from Matt. 7:13, 14. No brief synopsis can convey an adequate idea of the discourse. Its publication in full will be made in a few days.

EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

FOREST GROVE, June 19.—To-day the exercises of the graduating class from the academy were witnessed by an audience that filled the large church to overflowing. The 9:30 train brought a large number of visitors from Portland and other portions of the state.

The decorations this year are grandly beautiful. Never was there a more lavish display of flowers, mosses, ferns and evergreen, and never did the interior of the church look lovelier.

The exercises began at 10 o'clock A. M., and lasted for two hours.

The graduates are as follows: Messrs. W. A. Bates, Tom Patton, Horace Stewart, Will Myers, Rev. F. L. Post, E. H. Moore, A. R. Snider; Misses Florence E. [illegible], Lucy E. McKune, Belle Sedgwick, Dollie M. Hinman and Zola Warren.

The different productions were of a high order of merit and were listened to with the most profound attention. This year has indeed been a successful one for Tualatin Academy. The efficient classification by Principal Edwards is becoming more and more a marked and permanent feature of his work. The students are marshaled into classes, a class spirit is developed and that enthusiasm and encouragement which can only come from having classmates with common studies and common interests, are plainly manifest. It is not an uncommon sight to see a class go almost in a body from one study and teacher to another, after the manner of the Eastern college. The result of all this is seen in the number of students who come yearly to the college asking admission. At the conclusion of the exercises each member of the class was presented with a certificate of graduation.

At 2 P. M. a memorial meeting was held, this being the fortieth anniversary of Tualatin Academy and Pacific University. Dr. Atkinson presented a memorial sketch of the institution from its very beginning up to the present time. The paper was a most interesting one and was greatly valued by the many friends of the school who were present. Other exercises followed, but the lateness of the hour forbids making further mention.

To-morrow is commencement day and its exercises will terminate the school year.

FROM SEATTLE.

Edward Stetson Killed by a Collision—Particulars of the Indian Assassination.

SEATTLE, June 19.—Gov. Semple has ordered an encampment of the First regiment, National Guard, to be held in Seattle, commencing July 2.

Dennis Ryan of St. Paul is in the city.

Fuller particulars of the Indian murder at Tulalip agency were obtained to-day from Agency Clerk R. E. Armstrong, who gives the following account: Wednesday afternoon James Martin, an educated Indian of the Lummi tribe, was cutting wood a short distance from his house. His family heard a rifle shot, but did not pay any attention to it. Martin not returning home that night, search was instituted by his friends, who found the body where he had been at work, lying across the log, the hands clasped as if in prayer, a bullet wound in the left side of the back, close to the spine below the short ribs. The bullet was found near the right shoulder. No reason is assigned for the deed save jealousy among the Indians because Martin married a tribe belle. [illegible] have been arrested on suspicion. Under the Indian law three were released, having proved their innocence according to Indian belief by saying they did not do the deed. The other will be tried to-day. Martin was a good man and a strong Catholic. The district attorney is taking steps to ferret out the assassin.

The preliminary trial of the [illegible] farmers, charged with driving out Chinese, is in session to-day. James H. Lewis appeared for the defense and Assistant District Attorney [illegible] and H. F. Jones for the prosecution.

Edward Stetson, a member of the firm and superintendent of the Stetson-Post Mill Company, was killed this evening at 5 o'clock by the collision of a freight train on the Maple Valley siding, Cedar river extension of the Puget Sound & Columbia railroad. Stetson left here at 2 o'clock for Franklin on business. When at Maple Valley siding, making up a long train of forty coal cars and a caboose, the conductor noticed a flat car on the track, loaded with lumber. The train, at the time, was backing around a curve. The conductor signaled down brakes, but the engineer could not see him. Stetson was standing on the platform of the caboose. When the heavy train struck the lumber car the end of one coal car raised up and partially fell on the platform of the caboose, crushing Stetson about the hips. He lived only five minutes. Stetson was a highly respected, useful citizen. He had lived on the Sound [illegible] years, was aged 45 years, and single.

BURGLARY AT CENTRALIA.

Two Stores Broken Open—Over $500 Worth of Money and Goods Stolen.

CENTRALIA, W. T., June 19.—Early this morning the store of W. T. Buckley was broken into and robbed of jewelry, clothing, shoes and cutlery, together with the contents of the cash drawer, to the amount of $500 at the present calculation. The thieves obtained entrance by taking out a light from the store window. No clue is found at present, but they have exchanged the shoes they were wearing for a new pair and left their old ones in front of the store. This will probably lead to their discovery. They next went to [illegible] store and made an entrance in a similar way, broke open the [illegible] and took jewelry to the amount of [illegible]. Two hundred dollars reward is offered for their arrest. Sheriff [illegible] has left for Olympia, in hopes of hearing of them.

Two Men Burned to Death.

BOISE CITY, I. T., June 19.—It is learned that the boarding house at the Bonanza mine, about thirty miles north of Idaho City, was burned Sunday morning and two men, Mike McCullough and Geo. [illegible], were burned in it. Several men in the second story saved their lives by jumping from a window.

[illegible]

[illegible], June 19.—A man named Cummins, of Corvallis, while [illegible] in the second floor of [illegible] fell out of a door to the [illegible]

THE FIRST DAY'S WORK.

Brilliant Scenes and Exciting Incidents at Chicago.

TEXT OF THE SPEECHES OF THE DAY.

Mahone and Wise Carry Their Angry Fight Into the Convention—Adjournment to Twelve O'Clock To-Day.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The city is in a delirium of red, white and blue. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 yards of these goods have been used in decorations. The town was astir early, and from the rising of the sun, all through the forenoon, bands and delegations were marching through the streets from the various depots at which they arrived, to their respective headquarters.

The day is brilliantly clear and welteringly hot. The hotel lobbies, streets and sidewalks are crowded with masses of people, estimated at [illegible]000 in addition to the regular population. No former convention brought out nearly such a large number.

Parades in the interest of the various candidates have been about the streets during the forenoon. A unique feature of the Gresham parade was a band of alleged workingmen, carrying tin pails and wearing straw hats, and bearing a banner with the motto, "Father of the Tin Bucket Brigade." The most striking parade of the day, however, was that of the Cincinnati Blaine Club, several hundred strong, wearing white hats and gloves, and carrying parasols, marching in a column of fours, open order, the parasols of successive ranks being red, white and blue. These they twirled rapidly, giving an exceedingly brilliant kaleidoscopic effect. The banners bore the words "Vim, Vigor, Victory."

THE DELEGATES' SEATS.

The arrangement of the delegates' seats has been made in alphabetical order, beginning with Alabama on the extreme right aisle. The two great states of New York and Pennsylvania are together in front, almost directly facing the portrait of Washington on a panel of the chairman's platform. Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Alabama, Arizona and Dakota have front seats. The Ohio delegation is directly back of the New York seats, while Missouri, Iowa and Illinois are on the main aisle, near the center of the space reserved for the District of Columbia delegation, designated by a white banner, marked in black letters. This is a conspicuous departure from the general plan of noting the delegations, the situation of all the others being designated by blue silk banners lettered in gold.

A significant view is the open space of empty seats in the Virginia delegation. The four Mahone delegates at large have been admitted to the hall and are alone in their glory, with plenty of room, over in the extreme southwest.

There are no indications in the hall of the great crush outside, while the delegates and those who hold tickets are being called and directed to their seats. The doors were not opened until all of the interior arrangements were completed, and the crowd was kept awaiting until two large bouquets of flowers and a floral shield were nailed upon the chairman's desk, which bears in Greek letters this inscription:

"James A. Garfield was nominated from this desk in 1880, and James G. Blaine was nominated from this desk in 1884."

The air of the hall is delightfully cool, and, although a large number of spectators, as they come in, have fans in their hands, they find no particular use for them.

THE DELEGATES COMING IN.

The first of the delegates to reach their seats were those from Ohio, led by Congressmen McKinley and Ben Butterworth. McKinley, who is much talked of as a dark horse, was recognized by the few spectators in the gallery and received a cheer or two, which, however, were shortlived. The Michigan delegation followed the Ohio men, coming in as a body, and filling their seats in front of the second aisle.

As the spectators are generally admitted more tardily than the delegations there are few demonstrations as the convention begins to gather. Most of those inside the galleries are ladies, who are deeply interested but not demonstrative. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, chairman of the last national convention, walks down the aisle to the front, and, followed by fellow delegates, takes his place as chairman of the delegation without being recognized by the galleries, and a delegate who looks enough like Depew to be his twin brother talked a few moments with the Massachusetts senator and retired. It is not Depew, however, but the resemblance creates some little comment, and there are a few guesses as to his identity.

At 11:45 the members of the national committee come in in pairs and groups. They met this morning and have just gotten through with their business.

Thurston of Nebraska arrived with the members on the committee from his state and takes a seat on the stage, just back of the chairman's desk, which he is to soon occupy as temporary presiding officer of the convention. Thurston is a smallish man, who wears glasses and is dressed in somber black.

As Gen. Fremont entered the hall he was greeted with a round of applause and cheers, the first genuine demonstration of the morning. He was escorted to a seat on the platform, where he provoked a further burst of applause by meeting Fred Douglass as he came to a seat beside him and shook hands.

Lake, of the national committee, came upon the platform just before the convention was called to order and brought with him two handsome gavels. One of them, merely polished, is intended for hard pounding. The other, more pretentious of style, is intended for a present to the temporary chairman. It is richly chased in gold and has engraved upon it several gold bands and the names of Washington, Lafayette, Grant, Lincoln, Garfield and Logan.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Precisely at 12:31 the gavel of Chairman Jones, chairman of the national republican committee, sounded sharply on the table, and the republican convention of 1888 was formally opened. The hum of conversation ceased throughout the auditorium, and the buzz of expectation gave place to an impressive silence as the chairman introduced Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, who opened the proceedings with prayer. He thanked the Almighty for his blessing and the divine providence of protection; returned the gratitude of the nation for benefits granted by providence; returned thanks for the history of all [illegible] came massed here, and recognized all that they had done through that great organization whose representatives are here assembled. He prayed that the convention might be dominated by high purposes, in order that its work might do honor for the glory of God and man. In an impressive manner he invoked divine protection on the soldier, the captain of the armies, who lay sick unto death.

At the conclusion of the prayer, Chairman Jones announced that the secretary, Mr. Fessenden, of the national committee, would read the call for the convention issued by the national committee. The allusions in the call to the position of the party on the tariff question, to the determination of the party to have a free election and an honest count, and other salient points were warmly applauded by the convention.

CHAIRMAN JONES'S SPEECH.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the call, Chairman Jones stepped to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

The republican party may well be congratulated, through its representatives here assembled, on the auspicious aspects that lie before it. The wise and courageous acts of this convention will surely lead to victory in the campaign in which we are about to begin. There can be no doubt as to which side the great majority of votes will go if each party be judged by its record, if the grand achievements of the republican party be appreciated and the utter failure of the democratic party be understood. The two parties are diametrically opposed to each other. One favors progression, the other retrogression; one lifts up, the other pulls down. Thanks to Cleveland and his Southern allies, the democratic party has thrown off the disguise in which it has heretofore fought its battles in the Northern states and boldly declared for British free trade and against American protection. The avowal has caused much alarm in certain sections of this country, but it has fallen heavily on the patriotic portion of the democratic party. However, we must not expect that there is an end of the hollow pretenses. Deceit and sophistry will again be resorted to and practiced. Therefore we should have a platform based upon true republican principles, free from equivocation and ambiguity, and should nominate candidates who are the embodiment of these principles.

The founders of this government saw that it was absolutely essential for self-preservation that the original thirteen states should become united for the purpose of protection and defense against alien acts and influences, as well as for economical and effective government. One of the first acts of the general government was to provide revenue and for protection of the industrial interests of the country. All our early presidents, from Washington to Jackson inclusive, advocated tariff for revenue and for protection. All the great and patriotic statesmen of those days coincided in this policy. No man of note who was a lover of his country, down to Jackson's first term, entertained and expressed doubts as to the constitutionality of the policy of protecting the industries of the United States against foreign competition. The tariff legislation was not considered as one embracing solely or chiefly the manufacturer's interests, but one which broadly embraced the material condition of all home producers in a home market, and of the country's real independence. The British who now shout for free trade protected themselves against all competition until they were the masters of the commercial world, and when they realized [illegible] honor d and gallant standard bearers in 1884 were defeated. Fortunately for the country, we still have the benefit of the wise laws passed by the republican party and still have a majority in the senate of the United States, which majority has prevented unwise legislation. We are again confronted with the same democratic party, the mother of all evil from which this country has suffered, asking for power to control and direct our future course, and we find the same element which first led it astray by malignant influence and dragged it down to the grievous days of rebellion, again in full control of its affairs. If a majority of American voters favor the giving away of the home market, incomparably the best in the world, and the bringing of our people—now the most prosperous and happy on the face of the earth—in competition with and down to the level of the cheapest, poorest and most miserable of our foreign rivals, democratic doctrines will prevail. On the other hand, if a majority of the American voters are opposed to this the republican party will resume its authority and successfully lead this great country, with its beneficent institutions, toward that sublime goal which all patriots believe is its haven ordained of destiny. I have no doubt of the result.

A SOLITARY OBJECTION.

Chairman Jones then introduced J. L. Thurston of Nebraska as temporary chairman of the convention.

Delegate Osborne of Kansas objected to the assumption on the part of the national committee of the right to name the temporary chairman and asked if Thurston had been elected by the convention.

Chairman Jones replied in an emphatic affirmative, for which he was vigorously applauded, but Osborne would not be subdued and, in the same tone, as a delegate, declined to be responsible for the action of the national committee in this matter and regarded it as a mistake. [Hisses.] He desired the roll of the states called, in order that the Kansas delegation might cast its votes for Hon. Wm. Warren. No attention was paid to this demand, however, and Thurston immediately began his address, as follows:

CHAIRMAN THURSTON'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Convention—I am deeply sensible of the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me as presiding officer of your temporary organization. I am also mindful of the grave responsibilities of the position, and if they are successfully met it will be due to a continuance of your generous favor and the bestowal of your loyal assistance. I have no words in which to fitly express my heartfelt appreciation of your confidence. I thank you, gentlemen, not for myself alone, but for that great and growing West which never disappoints the expectations of the republican party. I come from a state whose vast domain has largely been appropriated by the surviving veterans of the army of the republic, under the beneficent provisions of the homestead and pre-emption laws enacted by a republican congress, and true to the heroic recollections of the past, the homesteaders of the West still march on under the banners of the republican party. In victory and defeat, in sunshine and in storm, in prosperity and adversity, this mighty West retains the courage of its convictions, and holds that devotion to principles, though it brings defeat, is better than success achieved by broken vows and political dishonor.

We are met in national convention for deliberation and conference. The republican party of the United States relies upon the wisdom of its assembled delegations for such action as will ensure success. If we are prepared to honestly and fairly meet the supreme issues of the hour with a clear, fearless and ringing declaration of principles, and to nominate a ticket which will commend itself to the loyalty and intelligence of the country, we can grandly win. We enter upon the proceedings of this convention prepared to sacrifice individual judgment to the wisdom of the majority, and to lay down personal preferences on the altar of party success. When our candidates are chosen we will all join with heart and soul in a grand chorus of rejoicing, and the rainbow of our harmony shall give certain promise of the glory of a victorious morning in November.

When the democratic party, at the close of the last presidential election, robbed us of the victory, honestly and fairly won, we patiently waited for the certain coming of the justice of the years. We hoped and believed that 1888 would right the national wrong of 1884; right it not only for the republican party, but also for the grand and glorious candidates whose names were the inspiration of that wonderful campaign. The infinite wisdom of an all-wise providence has otherwise decreed. One of them, the citizen soldier, the warrior statesman, the Black Eagle of Illinois, has been summoned by the silent messenger to report to his old commander beyond the river, but although John A. Logan is dead in body, yet he lives again in the illuminated pages of the country's most splendid history; lives in the grateful love of a free people, whose Union he saved; lives in the blessings of a down-trodden race whose freedom he so manfully struggled to achieve; lives in the future song and story of a hero-worshiping world, and along the highway of a nation's glory, side by side with old John Brown, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant, his soul goes marching on.

The other, that gallant leader, the champion of American politics, the glory of republicanism and the nightmare of democracy, our Henry of Navarre, is seeking in foreign travel long-needed relaxation and rest from the wearisome burdens of public life and service, and with the sublime magnanimity of his incomparable greatness, he has denied us the infinite pleasure of supporting him in this convention. Desiring in all things party harmony and success, he has stepped from the certain ladder of his own laudable ambition, that some other man may climb to power. As his loyal friends, we cannot, dare not, commit the political crime of disobedience to his expressed wish. We cannot place him at the head of the ticket, but we will make him the commander-in-chief at the head of our forces in the field, where he will be invincible. And though James G. Blaine may not be our president, yet he remains our uncrowned king, wielding the baton of acknowledged leadership, supreme in the allegiance of his devoted followers, honored and respected by all honest and loyal men as the greatest living American and the worthy object of our undying love.

But the republican party is not left without statesmen to place upon its ticket. We have that honest, able and experienced financier, statesman and senator from Ohio, and his no less distinguished colleagues from Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin to present to you as gallant soldiers, while New Jersey, Kansas, Connecticut and other states offer their worthy and favorite sons. From this galaxy of political stars we cannot choose amiss.

The republican party points with pride to the great achievements of its past, and offers as an earnest of its future faithfulness an unbroken record of services performed for freedom, Union and national prosperity. It is preeminently the party of protection. It was born of an irrepressible desire to protect the slave from the lash of the master, and to save our civilization from the blighting curse of this crime against humanity. It performed the sacred mission of protecting the republic from secession and disunion, and in later times it succeeded in protecting the credit and currency of the nation from repudiation and inflation. Its platform epitomized stands for the protection of popular government on the American continent; stands for the protection of all governmental and international rights from restriction or invasion; stands for the protection of the life, liberty and property of the individual; stands for the protection of all immunities and privileges of American citizenship; stands for the protection of the ballot-box from the crimes of intimidation, robbery and substitution; stands for the protection of American commerce, American manufactories and American agriculture from destructive foreign competition; stands for the protection of home invention, home skill and home labor against the free trade heresies that would pauperize and degrade them all; stands for the protection of the people from all unjust and oppressive exaction and combination of aggregated capital and corporate power; stands also for the protection of both capital and corporations from confiscation and mob violence; and above all stands for the protection of the sanctity and happiness of the American home.

It welcomes to our shores the downtrodden and oppressed of every land, but it insists that the inestimable blessing of American citizenship, purchased with the priceless blood of our heroes and martyrs, shall be extended to those only who are in full sympathy and accord with the fundamental principles of our government, and who will loyally support the sacred provisions of the constitution of the United States; and it holds that congress has power to save American civilization and morality from the leprosy of Asiatic paganism, degradation and contagion. It maintains that the nation should extend the benefits of free government to all true lovers of liberty, but it demands that the law of the land shall be a shield to those only who obey it, and that for the anarchist, communist and criminal, American justice has nothing to offer but the sword.

Unobstructed democracy has now been in power nearly four years; its administration has been most satisfactory to those who hold office under it; its loyalty has received the approval of every enemy of the government; the courage of its foreign policy has amazed the great powers and pleased every coward; its civil service has been so thoroughly reformed as to delight the hungry hordes; its justice to disabled soldiers has won golden opinions from those who gave them their wounds; its financial movement has been safe because of its inability to destroy the resulting prosperity of republican legislation. Its unparalleled handling of the tariff question has been a source of wonderment to "God and man." It is strong in the imbecility of "innocuous desuetude," and deserves to live as a reminiscence of promises forgotten and pledges unredeemed.

There are those in this land who seem to believe [illegible] to peaceful slumber in the untroubled shadows of unprotected homes. The republican party leans to the new South with wide-open arms. It offers loyal assistance in the development of its agriculture, the opening of its mines, and the building up of its manufactories. It proposes to break down the barriers of unpleasant memories with hopes of new prosperity.

The great distinctive issue of the present campaign is the issue of the tariff. To the support of the protective tariff there will rise up an overwhelming army of intelligent, thoughtful and practical men of the East, North and South, who will join hands together to forever exterminate in this republic the pernicious doctrine of free trade.

As we gather here we remember that other great convention held in this city in 1880; we remember how it was inspired with wisdom and courage to select that great man of the people, that Moses who led us through the parted walls of the sea, past the wilderness of battle, over the Jordan of safety into the Promised land. In 1884 we were driven back into the wilderness again. God give us wisdom to find another Moses who can limit our wanderings to four years instead of forty.

The mighty past is with us to-day. It fills us with that same spirit of freedom, patriotism and devotion which breathe into the common dust of ordinary humanity the sublime inspiration of heroic deeds. Let us read its lesson rightly and hold its precepts dear.

When Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, lay upon his dying bed he requested that his heart should be taken from his inanimate body and borne by knightly hands to the Savior's sepulchre. After his death, James, Earl of Douglas, undertook the sacred mission, and with the heart encased in a golden casket set out upon his pilgrimage to the Holy Land. And on their way thither, himself and comrades were set upon by a great host of Moorish warriors, and though they fought with all the valor of mortal men, they were borne backward by sheer force of numbers and their overthrow seemed certain, when Douglas, drawing from his bosom the priceless casket, cast it far out out into the midst of the oncoming host and cried out: "Lead on, heart of Bruce, we follow thee;" and those knights of Scotland, never defeated while following Bruce, pushed forward and won the day. Let this convention find a Douglas for our Bruce. He will take the soul of our great leader into the golden casket of his love and with it lead us on to certain and splendid victory.

A FLATTERING RECEPTION.

Thurston's speech was delivered with a resonant voice and could be heard all over the hall, and he was continually interrupted by applause. His reference to Blaine's refusal to allow himself to be nominated by the convention called forth cries of "No! No!" all over the hall; but his declaration that the convention dare not commit the offense of going contrary to Blaine's express wish was wildly applauded, although his references to Blaine were cheered, as were also the references to other candidates, but much less enthusiastically.

The speaker's criticism of the democratic administration for its sins of omission and commission, was received with hearty laughter and furious applause. His peroration was delivered with telling effect and earned for him great and tumultuous applause and cheers.

The chair then announced a long list of secretaries and assistant secretaries, sergeants-at-arms, etc., for the temporary organization.

After the reading of the list of officers was completed, the band struck up a medley of national airs, which were warmly received by the audience, and as the air turned into "Marching Through Georgia" the assemblage caught up the refrain and a chorus of many voices resounded throughout the hall.

Horr of Michigan was then recognized, and ascending the platform said: "I am requested by the delegation from Michigan to present to the temporary chairman of this convention, for his use, a gavel made of the oak under which the republican party organized on the 6th of July, 1854, in the village or city of Jackson, in the state of Michigan." [Applause.] "This gavel has on it copper, wool, wood, iron and salt, [laughter] the five industries that the party in power would ruin and abolish from the face of the country. We thought that this convention would commence early to pound daylight out of that party, and therefore beg permission of the convention to present this gavel to the temporary chairman."

Thurston accepted it with the remark that he would at once commence to pound the life out of the democratic party with it. [Laughter and applause.]

FORMAL BUSINESS.

The secretary proceeded to read the names of the committees for permanent organization. When the Virginia member's name was presented, it was stated that two names had been sent up by the contesting delegates from that state. The chairman said he would submit the Virginia question to the convention when the full list of the committees had been read.

Root of Arkansas moved that the convention elect all the officers named by the national committee.

The chair said he understood, Chairman Jones having recognized no objection, that the nominations of the national committee had been accepted by the convention, and are now the temporary officers of the body.

Osborne of Kansas said he was glad that this gave him an opportunity again to protest against the acceptance of the recommendation of the national committee without a vote. He asked that the vote of Kansas be recorded for Wm. Warner, of Missouri.

Root said his motion did not include the temporary chairman, who had, he fully understood, been duly elected. As the other officers, he now found, were included in the general acceptance of the committee's report, he withdrew his motion.

Hall, of Kansas, offered the following:

The delegates to the republican convention, representing the surviving comrades of the distinguished soldier and general of the army, Philip H. Sheridan, and representing also the living principle for which he gallantly fought and triumphed during the great era of the war, send him their sincere congratulations on the prospect of his recovery and hope that his life may be preserved many years.

The resolution was greeted with cheers and was adopted by a rising vote, the immense audience joining with the delegates in doing honor to the sick soldier.

Lewis of Kentucky presented a petition from a committee of the G. A. R., asking if tickets of admission would be accorded them.

Taft of South Carolina made an eloquent speech, in which he criticized the action of the democratic party in congress in refusing to consider pension legislation; extolled the republican party as the friend of the soldier, and asked that the rules be suspended and the request of the G. A. R. committee complied with.

Butterworth (Ohio) said he would suggest the reference of the resolution to the national committee, with the direction that they distribute tickets in accordance with the resolution.

Henderson (Iowa)—I suggest to the gentleman from Ohio that the amendment offered by me to suspend the rules and grant the request be considered as part of the resolution. Let it be understood that it was accepted by the mover.

Chairman—It is asked that the unanimous consent of the convention be given to the reference of the resolution, together with the amendment thereto, to the national committee, with a request that this prayer be granted a hearing. As there is no objection, the chair understands that unanimous consent is given, and the resolution, with amendments, is so offered.

Mr. Davis of Illinois wanted the roll of the states and territories to be called, and each state and territory to name its members of the committees on rules, resolutions, permanent organization, credentials and order of business. This was agreed to and proceeded with.

When Dakota was reached it was agreed to suspend the call, and the names of the committeemen were handed up in writing.

FREMONT PRESENTED.

The chairman said: "*Gentlemen of the Convention*:—I wish to make an announcement. There is present in this room a guest of the Nebraska delegation, that eminent citizen, the first nominee of the republican convention for the position of president [applause]; and I present you a request of that delegation, that its chairman be given an opportunity to present Gen. Fremont to the convention. [Loud applause.] Do I hear any objections? [Cries of "no, no."] If not, the chairman of the delegation from Nebraska will come forward to the platform and perform that pleasant duty. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen of the convention, I introduce to you Chairman Green of the Nebraska delegation. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Green of Nebraska—*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention*:—More than thirty years ago the pioneers of republicanism, assembled at Philadelphia, declared their principal creed and named their presidential candidate. Thus freedom of home became the first battle-cry in that tremendous struggle in which the powers of darkness were marshaled against the hosts of freemen for the mastery of this republic. Out of the chaos and conflict of that supreme controversy a new civilization has arisen from the ashes of the past, filling all the land with light and hope. Thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of those who were mustered at the first roll-call sleep in unremembered graves. In war and in peace, wherever duty called them, they bore the banner of the free, and asked no other meed of praise except an emancipated land. There were leaders, too—great men gifted to be so, who, from humble walks of life, by great and glorious deeds achieved immortal fame. The martyred Lincoln, from the richness of whose life we coin our highest aspirations; Grant, whose name is still the most illustrious ever borne by living man [applause]; Logan, glorious in war, magnificent in peace—all sons of Illinois, have passed away. There were a few, heroic few—

At this point the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Fremont!" from the audience. He then attempted to continue, but was again interrupted by cries of "Fremont," upon which Mr. Green

of advanced opinion and action. I am glad to see it looking upon American interests and American industries from an American standpoint. [Cheers.] The policies of the party have been continuous. Four years ago I was one of the men who made the canvass of Michigan with Blaine. The same policy upon which the party stands to-day was then urged upon the warm-hearted and patriotic people of that state by him. If we had been successful in that election we should have had a distinctive American administration. I trust that this policy, devoted as it is to the immediate interests of the people in their daily affairs, will soon bring the party to charge itself with the solution of the question of labor, which is now chief in importance to-day. [Cheers.] Success now will pave the way to important measures and to a continuance of power. This present election will carry to the successful party the political power of the great territories waiting admission. It is not too much to say that the condition of the country justifies the belief that the result of the election will be favorable conclusively to the republican party. [Cheers.]

Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, I am glad to receive to-day this evidence of your regard. I am glad to know it has resisted the tests of time and that it has come down to me with all its old-time cordiality. [Applause.]

A SPEECH BY FRED DOUGLASS.

Fred Douglass was here recognized, as he came upon the stage back of the speaker, and was loudly cheered. On advancing to the speaker's desk he was introduced by the chairman as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Convention*: I have the honor to present to you a man who needs no introduction; our old friend Fred Douglass." [Cheers.]

Mr. Douglass said he had only this to say, that he hoped the convention would make such a record in its proceedings as to put it entirely out of the power of the leaders of the democratic party and the leaders of the mugwump party [laughter] to say they see no difference between the republican party in respect to the class I represent and the democratic party. "I have great respect for a certain quality that has ever distinguished the democratic party. It is fidelity to its friends [laughter], its faithfulness to those whom it has acknowledged as its masters for the last forty years [laughter and applause]. They were faithful, I mean the democrats were faithful before the war. They were faithful during the war. They gave them all the encouragement they could possibly extend without drawing their own necks into the halter. [Applause and laughter.]

"They were faithful during the period of reconstruction, they have been faithful ever since, and they are faithful to-day to the Solid South. I believe the republican party will prove to be equally faithful to its friends. [Cries of "Good, good."] And their friends during the war were the men with black faces. They are faithful to-day; and when this great republic was at its extremest needs, when its fate seemed to tremble in the balance, and crowned heads and the enemies of republican institutions were saying in Europe, 'Aha! Aha! This great republican bubble is about to burst;' when your armies were melting away before the fire and pestilence of rebellion, you called upon your friends; your black friends. When your star-spangled banner, now glorious, was trailing in the dust, heavy with patriotic blood, you called upon the negro. Yes, Abraham Lincoln called upon the negro [great applause] to reach forth his iron arm and clutch in his steel fingers your faltering banner and they came; they came 200,000 strong. [Loud cheers.] Let us remember these black men in the platform that you are about to promulgate. Let us remember that those black men are stripped of their constitutional right to vote for [cheers] the grand standard-bearer which you will present to the country. Leave these men no longer to wade to the ballot-box through blood, but extend over them the arm of the republic, and make their pathway to the ballot-box as straight and smooth, and as safe as any other citizen's. [Cheers.] Be not deterred from duty by the cry of 'bloody shirt.' [Cheers.] Let that shirt be waved so long as blood shall be found upon it. [Cheers.] A government that can give liberty in its institutions ought to have power to protect liberty in its administration. [Cheers.] I will not take up your time, I have got my thought before you. I speak in behalf of millions who are disenfranchised to-day." [Cheers.]

THE VIRGINIA CONTEST.

After some discussion the organization of the various delegations as returned to the chair, were read, and the necessary corrections made as the reading proceeded.

When Virginia was reached the chairman announced that there were two reports, and that he would submit the question after all the reports had been made. At the conclusion of the reading he said:

"*Gentlemen of the Convention*:—There now remains the question as to how the delegates from the state of Virginia shall be permitted to name the members of the several commissions from that state. The chair will say that the national committee has placed upon the roll of delegates as prima facie entitled to seats, the delegates at large headed by Wm. Mahone. [Loud applause.] There are also four district delegates from that state whose seats are not in contest. The national committee placed the other set of delegates at large upon the list as contestants, and they placed all of the other district delegates upon the list, with a recommendation that neither shall be allowed to vote until the contest is settled by the convention, unless the convention shall otherwise determine. The chair will, therefore, hold that for the purpose of participation in this temporary organization, the four delegates at large headed by Wm. Mahone, together with the four delegates whose seats are uncontested, are the delegates who alone have a right to name these commissioners and to vote." [Loud applause.]

WISE STATES HIS CASE.

Mr. Wise of Virginia—Mr. Chairman.

Chair—Mr. Wise of Virginia. [Applause and cries of "platform! platform!"] Wise ascended the platform amid loud cheering.

Mr. Wise—I am here claiming to be chairman of the Virginia delegation. We are here permitted by this call to have twenty-four delegates from the state of Virginia, and of that twenty-four twenty are contested and four uncontested. The four uncontested delegates are from the first and fourth districts of Virginia. The contested delegates are four delegates at large, and the delegates from the second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eight, ninth and tenth districts. By the decision of the national committee, with which we make no issue, the delegates at large from Virginia have been held to have prima facie title to a place on the roll with the representatives from the first and fourth districts. The result is that four delegates on the roll have contests and four have not. Thus eight, but one-third of Virginia's representation, now led by Mahone, whose wrestling with the rights of republicans of Virginia is the issue here, have associated themselves together with their comrades, and placed Wm. Mahone upon the committee on credentials to pass on his own case [applause]. Gentlemen, that matter has been going on in Virginia for some years, and the evidence is always in favor of the plaintiff [laughter and applause.] Wm. Mahone's name is sent here by Wm. Mahone, to judge whether Wm. Mahone is a delegate or not; and I assure you [laughter and applause], that I have learned in the battles of Virginia that a free ballot and a fair count are the dearest boon of national republicanism. I have learned, in the long struggles which we have waged, that no man ought to be permitted to be a judge of his own case, and yet the proposition gravely presented to this convention by these eight men, four of whom are contested and all of whom are led by him, is that in this contest he shall be upon this committee and have a vote upon his own rights and mine. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, I say it is not fair, it is not right, that these eight men should go on the committee on credentials, upon the committee of rules, upon the committee on permanent organization, and on behalf of Virginia say what the policy of this convention shall be, what the rules of this convention shall be, when it may be that within twenty-four hours they will have their hats under their arms, walking out of this convention as never having had the right to have a voice in its affairs. [Applause.] We sent up our rival delegation to make this issue, and on this issue we stand before the country. I appeal to this convention to say: Gentlemen, your difficulty is unfortunate. Gentlemen, we feel, like you, that tears rather than words should express the feelings which we have about this unfortunate controversy. But, gentlemen, until it is settled you shall be the judge, juror, witness and counsel in this matter, for I am willing to trust this to the justice and honor of the republican party from the other forty-five states and territories of the Union, until this unfortunate struggle shall be decided; but I don't want, when the case shall be presented, to have Wm. Mahone on the committee on credentials, to remain in when we have retired, and vote on our own case when we are gone, and perhaps unrepresented therein. [Tumultuous applause.] And I appeal to this convention to consider this matter, and appeal from the decision of the chair which places Wm. Mahone on the committee on credentials. And I rely upon the justice of this convention to reverse the ruling of the chair on that point. As to the other committees, it is a matter of utter indifference. [Applause.]

CRIES FOR MAHONE.

There were cries from all over the hall for Mahone, and Mr. Mahone advanced through the throng towards the stand. Senator Hoar was on the floor endeavoring to attract the attention of the chair. A great deal of confusion ensued, so much that it was impossible to do anything in the way of business, and the chair was obliged to rap for order, after which the chair made the following announcement: "The chair desires to state that in making its decision it expressly reserved to this convention the right to vote upon

mittee which it now devolves upon, will make, doubtless, an impartial and just decision; but I appeal to my honorable friend Wise not to interpose in this moment a discussion of a matter which cannot have the slightest practical importance, because, as I have said, no man in this convention, either on the committee or on the floor, will ever be permitted to vote in his own cause. [Applause and cries for Mahone.]

MAHONE'S EXPLANATIONS.

Gen. Mahone of Virginia—

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Republicans: I confess to you it is with no ordinary embarrassment, with no ordinary regret, that the representatives of the great republican party of this nation should be troubled to consider a question of dissension in respect to the party of Virginia, but I want to say to you a few words in response to what has been said to prejudice, if that be possible, my attitude before this honorable convention, and those for whom I speak, the regular organization of the republican party of Virginia, a party that has multiplied its active political forces since I had the honor to enter it from 80,000 to 144,000. [Applause.] I say that I represent, and I say it is no speech of egotism, not only the regular organization of that state, but I represent 90 per cent. and more of the republican masses of that commonwealth. [Applause.] We are met here by gentlemen who have done little to promote that development in Virginia; who have done more to hold back the wheels of progress. Never content, and rarely putting their shoulders to the wheel, they come here with contests; and when I give the convention an illustration I will satisfy them, I doubt not, of the insufficiency of their pretensions which are made before the convention. I say as before your committee of credentials, as before this convention, we shall be prepared to demonstrate that the delegates with whom I am associated represent the party of that state at large, and were selected by over 600 delegates out of 700, in a convention called according to our party laws. Who, I ask you, are those contestants? They come from eighty-one members of that state convention, who chose to retire and form an organization of their own; and here you have four delegates pretending to contest the seats of the four delegates with whom I am associated, and who come here by 600 votes of 700 delegates that assembled in our state convention. [Cheers.] Such are the people who come here to contest our right in this convention. Fellow-republicans, I want to tell you that some of these contestants come from a great white district of Virginia giving you your republican members of congress by 4000 majority [cheers]; I want to tell you that all the delegates were selected by a convention of three members in that great district in our state, great in its resources, in its republicanism [cries of "time, time."]; I want to tell you that three persons, just three persons, called a convention in that district,—just three, two of them delegates and one an alternate [loud laughter], and they constituted the convention. Mr. Lincoln was called to the chair, Mr. Franklin Pepper was made secretary, and Mr. Pendleton took the floor. On motion of Franklin Pepper, seconded by Lincoln, Pendleton was unanimously elected to this convention as delegate. [Loud laughter.] But, gentlemen, I do not intend to detain you with these details. I give you that as an illustration of these contestants and what they represent. ["Time! Time!"] Then you have two other delegates here from another republican district, who did not even pretend to hold certificates to the convention. They have certified, by some manner of means, themselves as delegates here, and this in the face of a regularly-constituted convention, fully attended and unanimously acting.

Now, then, as to my position in respect of this committee on credentials, as I have been advised by the members of the national committee that they had agreed to place upon the rolls the two delegates from the First district and the two from the Fourth, whose seats are not contested. Thank God! we have no kickers in these districts [laughter and applause]; no mugwumps and no republicans who would prefer to see democrats succeed than republicans. These four delegates were admitted on this roll, and the four delegates with whom I am associated were admitted on the roll, and now I am advised that the national committee passed resolutions that these delegates should exercise the power and privilege on the floor of naming committeemen upon your committees you are about to constitute. I submit that any man who knows me would not suspect that I would vote in my own case [applause]; but I submit that it does not render me ineligible to sit upon the cases of these district delegates. I am, in that result, not involved.

A WORDY ENCOUNTER.

Wise—You are in my district, for I charge you with frauds by which I was cheated out of my seat.

Mahone—It is false. It is a lie. It is as false as you are foul. [General cries of "Order."]

Wise—I will put the proper stamp upon that at the proper time.

Great confusion then prevailed for a moment, when Mahone again attempted to speak, but he got no further than "Well, gentlemen," when he was interrupted by loud and universal cries of "Wise."

Spaulding, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order.

Chairman—The gentleman will state his question of order.

Spaulding—Mr. Chairman, I believe the decision of the chair was correct in the matter, from which there is no appeal by a regularly constituted delegate.

Wise—I beg your pardon, I—

Spaulding—By a regularly constituted and admitted delegate to this convention. I think it is not germane to the question at all, and the whole matter should be left with the committee on credentials.

Chairman—The chair will state that there is no motion before the house, and that this discussion has been permitted by general consent.

At this point the chairman was interrupted by delegates from every quarter of the hall shouting themselves hoarse in a wild effort to gain recognition of the chair. The chairman then proceeded as follows: "If any delegates make objection the chair will rule the discussion out of order."

The chairman was again interrupted by delegates all over the hall attempting to be recognized, when the chair recognized Butterworth of Ohio, and Butterworth addressed the chair, when he was interrupted by Wise, who said: "Mr. Chairman, a moment."

Butterworth—Mr. Chairman, I understand that the point of controversy is as to the right of Wm. Mahone to act as judge in his own case. As this is impossible here, there ought to be no controversy between them. [Applause.] Under every rule of parliamentary law he will be excluded from the committee while his matter is under consideration. That being so, I do not know what question can arise between the two honorable gentlemen, and beyond that the convention cannot investigate and reach a conclusion until they hear from the committee on credentials.

This discussion is premature and out of place. The action of this committee will be influenced, not by the statement of gentlemen who do not present all the facts, but in the light of every fact presented by all those who have an interest in instructing this committee. [Cheers.] If it be necessary for the convention to instruct the committee of credentials that those interested in the determination of any question shall be excluded from the room during their deliberations upon a question, I would make such a motion, but I hesitate to insult the intelligence of a committee of this convention. [Cheers.] If there is no issue joined here, let us not try the case. This is a republican convention [cheers] to proceed in orderly deliberation. Precedents are abundant. There is no precedent for this proceeding, if we are to reach a just conclusion. I therefore suggest to the convention, there being no motion pending, that this matter be sent where it properly belongs, to the committee on credentials, and upon the coming in of their report we will deliberate and decide justly between the claims coming up from the various parties from Old Virginia. The chair has already decided that, objections being made, this dicussion upon the Virginia contest is out of order at the present time. [Cheers.]

AN AMENDMENT.

Stevenson of Minnesota—I desire to so amend the rule under which the committees are appointed as to make each committee consist of one member from each state whose delegations are not contested. That will exclude these gentlemen from passing upon their own case, and it will depend upon their own sense of courtesy. [Cries of "that's right."]

There were a number of seconds all over the hall, Wellington of Maryland in the meantime struggling to catch the eye of the chair. He was recognized and spoke as follows: I move you, sir, that all the committeemen appointed from the various states be recognized, except the one from Virginia, and that upon the committee on credentials neither of the delegations will be recognized as entitled to pass upon their own case. [Applause.] We wish to relieve Gen. Mahone from sitting upon his own case, even if he does not vote upon it.

Stevenson—I think, Mr. Chairman, that my motion covers everything that is embraced in the amendment, and more.

Wellington—It covered too much.

Stevenson—No, it does not.

Chair—Does the gentleman from Minnesota accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland?

Stevenson—I don't. I insist upon the original motion.

Chair—It has been moved and seconded that the rules be suspended.

Boutelle of Maine—Amended.

Chair—That the rules be amended in such a manner that no member shall be appointed upon any of the standing committees from a state

floor.

Chair—A motion to lay upon the table is not debatable.

Stevenson—I desire to answer the gentleman from Arkansas.

Chair—The chair cannot recognize the gentleman while this motion is pending. The motion to lay upon the table was then put and carried with applause.

R. S. Frazer of Michigan—I desire to offer a resolution and move its adoption.

Davis of Illinois—I wish to call attention to the resolution I sent to the desk.

Chair—The gentleman from Illinois sent up a motion which the chair agreed to recognize as soon as it was through with this committee work. The secretary will therefore first read that resolution.

Herriot of South Carolina—I desire to make a motion in respect to this Virginia matter. The motion that was made has been laid upon the table. That does not make it out of order to make another motion in relation to the same matter.

Warner of Missouri—I wish to make a request, for my own convenience and for the convenience of the members of the different committees, that an announcement be made by the chair as to the place and time of meeting of various committees, and then I think, Mr. Chairman, we will be in good condition to go to work. Adjourn the convention for to-day and prepare for the business for which we have come here.

Davis of Illinois—I will ask for regular order the and for the reading of my resolution.

Chair—Before I proceed to comply with this request of the gentleman from Missouri, I feel constrained to have the resolution offered previously by the gentleman from Illinois read. I will then proceed with the other.

The clerk read the resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the roll of states and territories be called for the presentation of credentials and for notice of contests, and that all such papers be referred without statement or debate to the committee on credentials.

Chairman—Do I hear a second to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois?

There were many cries responding in the affirmative.

Chairman—You have heard the resolution; so many as favor its adoption will say "aye;" contrary, "no."

After the vote the chairman declared that the motion was lost, which resulted in applause and cries of "no."

Chairman—The chair will put the motion once again and will ask that the convention vote upon it. The trouble is that but very few gentlemen vote on either side.

On motion the Hiscock resolution was read again.

Sewall of New Jersey—It is entirely without precedent that credentials should be asked for in a national convention. Gentlemen do not carry their credentials in their pocket. It is proper, though, that the roll of states be called for any contest, but not for credentials. I move to amend the resolution so that it shall read "on contests."

Chairman—As I understand it simply a list of states is to be called. The names of delegates from the respective states are not to be called or read. I understand that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois asks nothing more than what is suggested by the gentleman from New Jersey.

Davis—There is a precedent for it in the convention of 1880.

Chairman—Gentlemen, you have heard the motion to the effect that the roll of states be called, for the purpose of permitting the presentation of credentials and papers and contested cases. So many as favor the resolution will say "aye." Contrary, "no."

After the vote, the chairman declared the ayes carried, and it was so ordered.

Chairman—The secretary will now call the roll. The secretary called the roll of states, to which no response was made.

Chairman—I am requested to announce that the several committees will meet for organization in rooms provided in this building as soon as possible after the adjournment of the convention.

Duffield of Michigan—Mr. Chairman: I move that when the convention adjourns it do adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The chair recognized the gentleman from Ohio, Gov. Foraker.

Gov. Foraker—I move as an amendment to the motion just made that the convention now adjourn until to-morrow morning.

The amendment was accepted by Duffield, and at 3:30 P. M. the convention voted to adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

While the delegates and the audience were making their way out of the hall the band entertained them with a number of patriotic airs, beginning with "Marching Through Georgia," and ending with the "Battle-Cry of Freedom."

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Ratification of the Selection of Estee as Permanent Chairman.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The committee on permanent organization met soon after the adjournment of the convention, and California at once presented her claims for the permanent chairmanship. The reasons she gave were considered eminently fair ones, and the committee selected Hon. M. M. Estee of California as permanent chairman. The temporary secretary, reading clerks, and all the other temporary appointments, with the addition of Lynch, of Pennsylvania, as an additional secretary, are made permanent officers of the convention. California worked hard for the temporary chairmanship, and the selection of her candidate for permanent chairman causes great rejoicing among her delegates.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The committee on permanent organization met after the adjournment of the convention. The session was a short one and resulted in the unanimous recommendation which will be reported to the convention to-morrow, that Hon. M. M. Estee of California be made the permanent chairman, and that the remainder of the temporary organization be made permanent. The result is that Californians are in high feather to-night. They feel that their work has not been fruitless. So far they are even with their democratic brethren of the coast, and they still hope that when the gavels shall have fallen upon the final adjournment they will be able to "go them one better," having secured the first place for their favorite on the national ticket, instead of the second. This naturally leads up to the fact that while men from the Pacific slope still indulge in lustier and most constant cheers for the man who dwells across the entire continent from them, they are not quite so sure it is best to work for him from the beginning. Labors of the Eastern Blaine missionaries do not appear to have been fruitless. There is no longer that outspoken declaration that the coast would know nobody except Blaine from first to last.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Jonathan Bourne the Member from Oregon—The Platform Committee.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Following is the new national committee:

Alabama, Wm. Youngblood; Arkansas, none; California, M. H. de Young; Colorado, W. A. Hamill; Connecticut, Samuel Fessenden; Delaware, none; Florida, none; Georgia, none; Illinois, George R. Davis; Indiana, John C. New; Iowa, J. A. Clarkson; Kansas, Cyrus Leland, Jr.; Kentucky, W. O. Goodlaw; Louisiana, P. B. S. Pinchback; Maine, J. Manchester Haynes; Maryland, J. A. Gray; Massachusetts, Henry S. Hyde; Michigan, John P. Sanborn; Minnesota, R. J. Evans; Mississippi, James Hill; Missouri, Chauncey I. Filley; Nebraska, Wm. M. Robertson; Nevada, Evan Williams; New Hampshire, none; New Jersey, Garret A. Hobart; New York, none; North Carolina, W. P. Canaday; Ohio, A. L. Conger; Oregon, Jonathan Bourne; Pennsylvania, none; Rhode Island, Thomas W. Chase; South Carolina, E. G. Brayton; Tennessee, none; Texas, N. W. Curey; Vermont, George W. Hooker; Virginia, H. Riddleberger; West Virginia, N. B. Scott; Wisconsin, A. C. Payne; Arizona, none; Dakota, none; Idaho, George L. Shoup; Montana, R. E. Fisk; New Mexico, none; Utah, John R. McBride; Washington, Thomas H. Cavanaugh; Wyoming, J. M. Carey. District of Columbia, none.

THE COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

The following is a list of the committee on resolutions:

Alabama, J. W. Hardy; Arkansas, John A. Williams; California, H. Z. Osborne; Colorado, Wm. H. Hamill; Connecticut, N. D. Sperry; Delaware, C. H. Treat; Georgia, C. W. Arnold; Illinois, C. B. Farwell; Indiana, E. W. Halford; Iowa, George D. Perkins; Kansas, Albert Griffin; Kentucky, Logan McKee; Louisiana, H. C. Warmoth; Maine, C. H. Prescott; Maryland, B. H. Miller; Massachusetts, A. W. Beard; Michigan, George Spalding; Minnesota, J. C. Edwards; Mississippi, John R. Lynch; Missouri, Wm. Warner; Nebraska, Patrick Eagan; Nevada, Wm. E. Stewart; New Hampshire, A. F. Batchellor; New Jersey, John W. Griggs; New York, Frank Hiscock; North Carolina, J. L. Harris; Ohio, Wm. McKinley; Oregon, Rufus Mallory; Pennsylvania, Henry O. Oliver; Rhode Island, Albert L. Sayles; South Carolina, George E. Herriott; Tennessee, L. O. Houck; Texas, R. B. Rentfro; Vermont, Frank Clumley; Virginia, D. S. Houston; West Virginia, T. B. Satann; Wisconsin, W. E. Carter; Dakota, H. C. Hansbrough; Idaho, Willis Sweet; Montana, George O. Eaton; Washington territory, W. J. Thompson; Wyoming, F. E. Warren. Florida, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and District of Columbia are unrepresented on the committee.

Starch grows sticky—common powders have a vulgar glare. Pozzoni's is the only Complexion Powder fit for use.

whole, certainly did not oppose them. The verdict to-night is that the overwhelming sense of the convention has been shown to be against the Blaine business, except in the event of a hopeless deadlock, in turning to the leader of 1884 naturally and by general consent.

THE OPPOSITION TO DEPEW.

In the canvass that is going on outside the convention hall perhaps the most significant feature this evening is the inability of Depew's friends to make a serious impression on the convention. During an avowed candidacy of a day and a half, he has been able to gather but little strength outside of his state. Depew to-night claimed 140 votes on the first ballot, but men well informed give him only 100. He has, in addition to the 72 votes of New York, a few in New England, insecurely held; one or two in New Jersey, two in Pennsylvania, six or eight in Maryland, and about the same in Alabama; three in Louisiana, and scattering votes to the number of a dozen more friends. The New York delegation have made efforts to dispel the prejudice against him in Western states, but without success. Depew himself has taken part in these efforts, sending for many prominent men and declaring to them that he could surely carry New York. A fair sample of the manner in which these arguments have been received is to be found in the conference held in Depew's parlor with the Nebraska delegation. The Nebraska men said they would be glad to follow the lead of New York, but it was their firm conviction that it would be unwise to do so; that the monopoly question is a burning one in their state, and while they should be able to carry Nebraska for Depew, they have local, state and congressional elections before them, and the candidacy of Depew would, in their opinion, seriously impair their prospects.

From every quarter come similar expressions, and the Depew men to-night admit that unless a change shall come upon the temper of the convention their movement cannot grow.

A PATRIOTIC COMBINATION.

Out of the confusion, mystery, bitterness, lack of purpose and a proneness to allow all personal prejudice to have great weight, which have prevailed for some days, better feeling is now coming. Some of the best men in the party have reached an agreement to work together in an effort to bring order out of chaos, and to prevent the making of a dangerous nomination. This movement embraces such men as Senators Hale, Hoar and Aldrich, and Committeemen Fessenden in New England, Senator Hiscock and ex-Senator Platt, Wm. Walter Phelps, Clarkson and Gov. Gear of Iowa, and several other prominent men in New England and the Middle states. These men have held occasional conferences, and have sent for the friends of all the candidates in the field, for consultation on points of availability. The champions of all the candidates have been given an opportunity to answer and explain the current objections to their favorites—such as the Chinese record of the senatorial candidates, Gresham's tariff views, and Alger's wealth and record as a public man. Of course the men engaged in the movement have personal preferences. Hale is for Blaine, Hoar for Sherman, Phelps is a candidate himself, Platt is leaning toward Alger and Clarkson is for Allison. The feeling is that personal preferences should be waived and some organized effort be made to do the wisest thing for the party. It is believed that this movement had its rise in a general conviction that the nomination of Depew would be imprudent. Ex-Senator Platt and Wm. Walter Phelps, who are opposed to Depew, were the prime movers in the combination, and it is claimed that Connecticut's decision to present the name of Senator Hawley was made for the purpose of holding votes from Depew. It is not the purpose of this combination to select a candidate immediately. The purpose of the men engaged in it is to get to balloting with a tacit understanding that they are to come together in a crisis which may seem to demand action on their part.

According to the present programme the vote of New England, which, excepting Hawley, has no candidate, is to be split among all the candidates at the outset. Maine will give a vote to every candidate in the field; Vermont will vote for Sherman; Massachusetts and New Hampshire will split; Rhode Island will vote for Allison; Connecticut, of course, for Hawley; New York is solid for Depew, excepting John O'Brien, who declares he will vote for Blaine. New Jersey is for Phelps; Pennsylvania has 35 votes for Sherman, 15 for Fitler and 10 scattering. Ohio is for Sherman, Indiana for Harrison, Michigan for Alger, Illinois for Gresham, Wisconsin for Rusk, Iowa for Allison, Minnesota 10 votes for Gresham and 4 scattering. Kansas is for Ingalls, Colorado and Nevada are doubtful, Oregon for Gresham and California for Stanford. The South is divided between Sherman, Gresham, Alger, Depew and Harrison.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

An intelligent estimate of the first ballot shows eleven candidates, with votes about as follows: Sherman 250, Gresham 100, Depew 100, Alger 80, Harrison 120, Allison 50, Phelps 18, Rusk 22, Ingalls 14, Fitler 15, Stanford 16. This leaves thirty-five votes unaccounted for. Missouri and Arkansas are still doubtful. It is believed there will be no material change from this estimate for a ballot or two, and it is thought the convention will then adjourn over night. During that night some combinations will be made with a view to controlling the nomination.

At the present writing the nomination of Depew appears impossible. After this shall be demonstrated in the balloting, Platt will probably call away his forces, numbering twenty or twenty-five votes, and if a combination has been formed will throw his men in, and Warner Miller is expected to throw his votes to Sherman. What Depew will do when the moment comes for abandoning his own canvass is one of the mysteries of the hour.

An intimate friend of Depew's said to-night: "If Depew cannot be nominated I look to see him rise, and in a theatrical manner throw his votes to Blaine."

Mr. Depew himself will be placed in nomination by Senator Hiscock.

A SOLDIER WANTED.

Just now one fact is pretty well settled, and that is the nomination of a soldier, in one place or other. This fact militates much against Allison, who otherwise is in a good position.

The opposition of the Pacific states clearly weakens Sherman.

Just now Harrison is in high feather. New England and New Jersey are looming toward him, and it is not impossible that he will ultimately be made the choice of the convention of men spoken of. If the nomination comes to the West it will probably go to Harrison, Alger or Gresham. The chances of these are in the order named. Phelps is almost certain to be named for vice-president, if the nomination comes West, and if Blaine or an Eastern man is named, Gov. Porter of Indiana, or Alger will be taken. If Sherman should be compelled to fall back beaten, Gov. Foraker will be sprung on the convention, and at the same time many of Sherman's supporters will go to Gresham. Senator Quay is leaning toward Gresham, and many Gresham men are inclined toward the Ohio senator, if their man cannot be named.

The Gresham managers have a card to play in a break from Harrison in the Indiana delegation, while they control nearly one-third of the votes.

The election of Estee for permanent chairman is construed as a Blaine victory by outsiders, but it is known to insiders to be the result of a trade by which California drops the Blaine boom, and in consideration of abandoning their intention of throwing a firebrand into the convention, is given the honor of the chairmanship.

BLAINE MEN FURIOUS.

Thurston's Reference to Their Idol Puts Them in a Rage.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Temporary Chairman Thurston's reference to Blaine in his speech to-day caused very much the same effect on Blaine's friends as a red flag does on an infuriated bull, and they did not hesitate to express their disgust and anger at his remarks.

After the convention adjourned the Palmer house was the scene of many gesticulations and spirited debate over Thurston's remarks. Delegates from the South and West were particularly annoyed by the temporary chairman. Judge Rosenthal, one of the delegates from Texas, in speaking of the temporary chairman's speech, said: "Judge Thurston had no right to arrogate to himself the power to withdraw Blaine's name and declare we dare not nominate him. The republican national convention will nominate whom it pleases, the temporary chairman to the contrary notwithstanding."

"What will be the effect of his speech?"

"It will do more toward solidifying the Blaine following here than anything else possibly could, for we all know Judge Thurston is committed to some one of the many other candidates. There is a very strong undercurrent for Blaine. I would not be at all surprised to see him nominated soon after the balloting begins."

The Pacific coast delegates were furious, particularly the California delegation. They rose up as one man and determined to work harder than ever for the man from Maine. Said one of the California delegates:

"Thurston's statement that we dare not commit the political crime of nominating James G. Blaine against his express will came with but poor grace from such a source. It was a direct insult to the Pacific coast delegations, and intended, it seems, as a square slap in the face of California. We are willing to accept the challenge, and

If the [illegible] any reason or [illegible] fit to withdraw [illegible] Blaine the only [illegible] clamation, then I would [illegible] yell, "Hurrah for [illegible]" may have used [illegible] not consulted or [illegible] wanted to say exactly [illegible]

THE W[illegible]

What They Want in [illegible] For Gresham—[illegible]

CHICAGO, June [illegible] delegates have had a [illegible] planks which they [illegible] form. It has been [illegible] be a plank favoring [illegible] the territories to [illegible] in contradistinction to [illegible] which Cleveland has [illegible] cided that there should [illegible] opinion that the [illegible] the requisite number of [illegible] sources, should be admitted [illegible] was also decided to [illegible] the national platform [illegible] vicious financial policy [illegible] to gold and silver.

OREGON [illegible]

J. W. Cusick, banker of [illegible] from that state, says: "The Blaine movement [illegible] not receive the support [illegible] To put Blaine in nomination [illegible] convention would [illegible] not be done. I think [illegible] than anything that [illegible] be defeated because [illegible] would excite. The [illegible] ably get together [illegible] presidential nominee [illegible] support. There is a [illegible] Gresham would [illegible] two would incline to [illegible] some friends, but we [illegible] we will support. [illegible] all questions, I think, [illegible] tion now."

Ex-Gov. Moody of Oregon [illegible] incided with Cusick [illegible] Blaine movement.

COLORADO [illegible]

Senator Teller of Colorado [illegible] 10,000 ballots Depew [illegible] vote from Colorado. [illegible] the railroad interests [illegible] weakest man who could [illegible] want a defensive [illegible] to have it Depew was [illegible] want a man who has [illegible] party from the beginning. [illegible] 1872 ought to kill him [illegible] would have been for Blaine [illegible] run, but we will not [illegible] he is honestly out of the race [illegible] gates are already for Gresham [illegible] edly second choice with [illegible] I believe Gresham is by all [illegible] man in the field."

THE CALIFORN[illegible]

They Sleep Late, An[illegible] You," and Talk [illegible]

CHICAGO, June 19.—[illegible] Leland hotel during the [illegible] ifornians slept late, [illegible] hard, granite-paved [illegible] day having [illegible] gathered in the headquarters [illegible] after turning out [illegible] seemed never to weary [illegible] wine cases against the [illegible] circle about the [illegible] bottles. It was worthy [illegible] of the delegation [illegible] proprietorship in the [illegible] and the [illegible] of bottles [illegible] has a very large [illegible] toner, man, [illegible] which appointment [illegible] firmed, and [illegible] No further action [illegible] cific Coast Association [illegible] ing it in charge [illegible] H. L. Osborne said [illegible] did not know whether [illegible] formed at all, [illegible] appear to be in any [illegible] I. Gage, who is [illegible] the coasters and [illegible] into line for [illegible] he had made his [illegible] teemen, and now [illegible] desired or leave [illegible] run after any [illegible] During the [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] rade dress, headed by [illegible] not invited to go [illegible] hospitality, and [illegible] O'Brien Club of New York [illegible] made a stop in front of [illegible] and sang campaign [illegible] them. They were [illegible] recognized.

A reporter for the [illegible] diligent inquiry for [illegible] by the men from the [illegible] name of the Plumed Knight [illegible] name shall be called, and [illegible] for first place on the ticket [illegible] less, except to the extent [illegible] avowal that the orator [illegible] the Californians [illegible] information that [illegible] no one will respond for [illegible] its son, cousin or brother [illegible] fact it had been decided [illegible] name should not be [illegible] tion at all during the [illegible] California would vote [illegible] she would do thereafter [illegible] say.

Mr. M. H. de Young, the [illegible] the national committee [illegible] true that a "waiting [illegible] on, declared that [illegible] reached, that in [illegible] at which such an [illegible] agreed to had [illegible] tion would, however, [illegible] to-morrow morning [illegible] the delegation [illegible] the subject of their [illegible] their Blaine enthusiasm [illegible] a convenient season [illegible] ignorance of such intention [illegible] non-committal. In the [illegible] distinctly understood that [illegible] quite comfortable, thank [illegible] over having secured the [illegible] ship.

COMMITTEE ON [illegible]

Mahone and Wise Carry [illegible] to a Fooli[illegible]

CHICAGO, June 19.—When [illegible] dentials met this evening [illegible] present, and Hon. Wm. [illegible] elected chairman over [illegible] of Pennsylvania, who [illegible] Bosworth of Rhode Island [illegible] Charles Dorrance of Illinois [illegible] and Edmund M. Smith of [illegible] arms.

The committee at once [illegible] a call of the states for [illegible] was reached a contest [illegible] decided by a unanimous [illegible] rights of the two sets of [illegible] in the convention. [illegible] side in which to present [illegible]

At 9:30 P. M. ex-Gov. [illegible] Mahone, arose to speak [illegible] his seat short speeches [illegible] delegation were [illegible] Watt, S. R. Allen and [illegible] Virginia, and at [illegible] speech, ex-Congressman [illegible] speeches of Col. [illegible] Congressman Wise [illegible] highest degree, and [illegible] in the Virginians [illegible]

Finally, at 7:30, [illegible] committee adjourned [illegible]

Congressional [illegible]

WASHINGTON, June [illegible] committee of the [illegible] propriation bill, [illegible] appropriating $50,000 [illegible] struck out.

The committee [illegible] thorizing the appointment [illegible] ciate justice for [illegible]

The senate [illegible] and passed a number [illegible] before adjournment.

Across the At[illegible]

BOSTON, June [illegible] on a voyage [illegible] dery. He crossed [illegible] boat. He has [illegible] pects to reach [illegible]

Manhattan [illegible]

NEW YORK, June [illegible] suaded Teller, [illegible] hattan bank [illegible] to nine [illegible] prison.

You can [illegible] by using [illegible] Hiscock's [illegible]

[illegible] impression by the convention,
[illegible] and the apparent effort of Blai
[illegible] to counteract the current in fav
[illegible] representation by this convention.
[illegible] Haymond, chairman of the Califo
[illegible] Editor de Young of the *Chronicle*
[illegible] who was selected permanent chairm
[illegible] coasters who are ardent supporte
the Blaine movement appeared on the hotel
[illegible] and it was not difficult to get
Haymond to respond to the dema
from the throng beneath for a spee
Haymond was introduced by the California d
[illegible] to the cheering crowd as a man who wo
[illegible] could to make the nomination of
[illegible] statesman so pronounced a demand on
[illegible] of the republican party that Blaine's ret
[illegible] loyalty would compel him to accept, whe
[illegible] acceptance would be a sacrifice of his
[illegible] preference and private desire or no.
Haymond entertained the constantly gathe
[illegible] for more than an hour, although
[illegible] his eloquence was several times impe
by the appearance on the street of the g
Gresham parade, which has been one of the
[illegible] of the demonstration in this city to-nig
Haymond began by declaring that while th
might be no truth in the current rumor that
on behalf of the California and Pacific coast d
gation, intended to present Blaine's name to
convention, there was no doubt of the loy
of the coasters to the Plumed Knight, and
[illegible] of their desire to see Blaine presente
the country as the republican candidate
[illegible] a way as would make
[illegible] to the whole country that he
the leader whom the republican party desired to
[illegible] in the coming great fight. They had
knowledge that Blaine himself did not desire
[illegible] such a position, but his party had so mu
[illegible] his love for the cause that it believed
[illegible] surrender all considerations and acc
such a call as too sacred to be declined.
It has been said that Blaine had written lett
of declination. So he had, and so had the coun
received and pondered them. There was
doubt of the sincerity of the motive which h
impelled this great leader to take su
a position. Blaine did not desire
nomination, he did not hope for it and he
not expect it, but what of that, if the party thi
that at this great crisis he is the man among
others to take the sword in hand and lead
legions of the republican party as its co
mander, in the thickest of the fight and throu
all danger?
He did not go too far when he declared w
confidence that Blaine would respond, as he h
ever responded, to a call from that party which
loved so well and which he had honored in
many ways and which had honored him with eve
gift in its possession. What position befo
the world did Grover Cleveland, the accide
of president, hold in comparison with the repub
can party's great leader? Cleveland had writt
a letter upon the tariff, of which the world
large would have known nothing but for Blain
criticism of it from across the ocean. Blai
as a private citizen traveling for his own pleas
and the pleasure of his family, was to-d
incomparably a more distinguished Americ
than was Grover Cleveland, who wrongfully he
the position which of right belonged to Blai
This convention would nominate James G. Blai
for president and he would accept. Had t
speaker any doubt of that he would not urge t
support of those in the convention, more th
enough of whom there are to make his nominati
by an overwhelming majority.
Having thus given vent to his thoughts up
this subject which aroused the unbounded e
thusiasm of the now crowded and impassab
avenue, Haymond proceeded to pay his attent
to the emblem and the emblem which the democr
had thrown to the breeze at St. Lou
He declared that the red bandana was
thing which no true and brave man h
ever fought for. The democratic party at last h
thrown off all disguise. The red bandana h
crowned the heads of the slaves of the South, a
was the emblem of servitude when the republic
party was born. When the shack
were broken from the limbs of the Southe
slaves the red bandana had also fallen from t
heads of the wives and daughters of th
men whom the republican party had fough
to enfranchise. When the South began its assau
upon the Union, it had adopted a banner, de
signed, of course, the one of American liberty; t
that retained the same blue field and stars
liberty. Now the democratic party repudiates
of America's colors and goes to the country und
a banner more familiar to the days of slavery th
to those of later days of greater freedom wh
had almost been forgotten.
During the delivery of this impassioned addre
the crowd in front of the hotel had gradually
creased, till the multitude was numbered
thousands, while several processions which we
part of the Gresham parade passed with difficu
there. The blue and gold-lettered banner inscrib
with the legend "Blaine and Protection," which h
headed the procession of coasters on their arri
in this city, was brought up to the balcony wh
Haymond was speaking and flung to the nig
breeze. Its appearance was the signal for lo
and enthusiastic cheering and applau
which fairly drowned the sound of mus
from the passing bands. The enthusiasm w
greatly increased when the large picture of Blai
was also displayed from the balcony, and af
further speech-making the enthusiastic crowd d
persed with reluctance, shouting for Blaine t
almost all hoarse as was Mr. Haymond when
concluded his address.
De Young of the San Francisco *Chronicle* said
that there was no change in the situation so
as the Pacific coast and California delegatie
were concerned. It was denied at the Califor
headquarters that Gov. Stanford's name woul
be presented to the convention and vouched
by Californians, but it is possible yet that
may be determined upon in view of the rumo
charges of the Blaine leaders against a Blai
move so early in the convention as upon the
ordinary ballot.
The committee appointed to report a plan
action for the Pacific coast delegation again fai
to meet the coasters to-day and there appears
reason to believe that there will be any meeti
of the Pacific delegations till after the preli
nary ballot or at least until some very defin
idea of the situation be formed.
Mr. Estee retired to his room before 10 o'clo
saying he wished to go to bed early and be read
for to-morrow's work. Mr. Estee said he w
surprised at his election. When defeated f
the temporary chairmanship he had given u
and he was not aware his friends were work
for him until a few hours before the election.
will be a great thing for our state," and M
Estee. "We have a great deal of state pride, y
know. The democrats were greatly set up ov
the election of S. V. White as temporary cha
man. The republicans have shown they can
them one better."
"Why is it you keep up a disturbance for Blai
when you see you are nearly alone in it?"
"We couldn't go home to our people if we d
not. You ought to see the telegrams from poli
cians, merchants and chairmen of county co
mittees from our state telling us to stick by Blai
and we'll get there."

THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

Women Asking Recognition of Their Righ to Vote—What the Platform Will Contain.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The platform committee w
called to order in the parlors of the Union Leag
club at about 5 o'clock. McKinley of Ohio w
made president. The first two hours of the me
ing was taken up by a delegation from the N
tional Womans' Suffrage Association, Mrs. Isabe
Beecher Hooker, sister of Henry Ward Beech
and Miss Caroline A. Hulling, editor of *Justi*
the Illinois suffrage journal. The ladies w
very courteously received and were given se
near the chairman. Mrs. Hooker was the fi
speaker. She made a brief argument in favor of
plank recognizing woman's right to express h
opinion at the ballot box, and pledging
army of trained speakers to work f
the republican party if it would give them recogn
tion. If they did so the women would work f
them as long as they desired. In closing M
Hooker presented resolutions read by her at t
session of the Cook County Suffrage Society th
afternoon, which were as follows:
"Since it is plain in the national constitutio
the words, people and citizens are interchangeab
and the citizen's right to vote is guaranteed to a
of the people of the United States, we affirm th
the women citizens of the United States are entitl
to vote on the same terms as the me
citizens, and as sex is not a qualification, since
can neither be acquired nor surrendered by th
citizen, no state has the right to make a qualifica
tion for voting; but any state may make educatio
a qualification which shall greatly limit the num
ber of women who shall vote. Therefore,
Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as a party i
the coming centenary of constitutional gover
ment to the advocacy and maintenance of equ
political rights as the only basis of equality in
democratic and republican form of government."
Miss Anthony followed in a terse, vigorou
style, reviewing the action of the party in pa
years, and recalling the victory in 1872, whe
woman's rights had a place on the platfor
and when [illegible] its majorities had dwindle
[illegible] another party, which had sough
their aid, until at the last election owin
[illegible] women's influence in prohibitio
states the republican party was defeated. Th
[illegible] had taken a stand upo
the [illegible] question which has alienated the Ge
[illegible] has not conciliated the temperanc
people. They are threatened with defections o
[illegible] they take proper action on equ
[illegible] help them to win victories.
[illegible] session was taken up
[illegible] on various members of th
[illegible] the tariff, the silve
[illegible] Chinese question and other
[illegible] of opinion on the tari

that ... Gentlemen in favor of a high protective tariff, and there is but little question but that such plank will be adopted. At midnight the committee adjourned until to-morrow without completing their work.

WHAT THE PLATFORM WILL CONTAIN.

From conversations with members of the committee it is learned that the platform will demand adequate appropriations for the rebuilding of the American navy, and for the construction of proper coast defenses and modern ordnance. It will demand that our defenseless [illegible], and that the shipping interests [illegible] be given encouragement. The platform will declare that such a policy would give employment to labor and encourage home industries, and reduce the [illegible] surplus which has accumulated in the public treasury during the administration of the democratic party.

The platform will express sympathy with the Irish people and hope they may obtain home rule. It will oppose all trusts and the employment of convict labor, where it competes with honest labor and free wages.

A resolution on the Chinese question will be adopted, which will demand a rigid enforcement of the present laws against the importation of Chinese labor into the United States, and will recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this end. It will denounce Chinese labor in the mines and declare against the introduction of foreign convict, contract labor, pauper labor, coolie labor and all Asiatic labor.

The action of President Cleveland in vetoing pension bills and the action of the democratic house in regard to pension legislation will be denounced. The platform will also denounce President Cleveland for his violation of all civil service pledges, and will charge that he has used all the machinery and patronage at his command to secure his renomination.

The conduct of the department of state under the democratic rule will also be arraigned and charged with cowardice. The action of this administration in allowing the extension of foreign influence in Central America in direct opposition to the Monroe doctrine is also denounced. A special plank will be devoted to an arraignment of the policy pursued by the department of state in connection with the fisheries.

A plank demanding a protective tariff and the thorough protection of all home industries will be one of the main features of the platform. There is an entire unanimity of opinion in the committee on this subject.

CALIFORNIA.

Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—L. Saunders of Albany is in the city.

T. K. Stateler, of the Northern Pacific office here, returned to-day from Lake Tahoe. He brought along with him a pine cone and some trout. The pine cone, he says, is explanatory of his devotion to Blaine.

At a meeting of Methodist ministers, Mrs. Hargrove, a missionary from Canton, China, spoke on the Chinese question. He said that there was little danger from Chinese immigration. All the Chinese who come here were from one province, and none were likely to come from any other. If the population of that province all came here it would not harm us. In the interior of China little is known or thought of America, or even of Hong Kong.

The Southern Pacific officials announce to-day that on Sunday, July 1, the San Joaquin division will be opened for traffic from Tracy to Newman, a distance of thirty-seven miles.

The executive committee of the republican state central committee met this afternoon and decided to hold a ratification meeting at the pavilion on the night of the day that the work of nominating the president and vice-president shall have been completed by the national convention in Chicago. There will be but one ratification meeting for both nominees. There will also be a parade by clubs, details of which have not been fully determined.

The United States fish commissioners' steamer Albatross came off the dry dock to-day, having completed her repairs, and went into the stream. She sails in a few days for the north.

Since the closing of the public schools last week the major part of 800 teachers have left the city for a short vacation and recreation in the country.

California delegates to the democratic national convention are expected to have all returned to this city by July 8. It is proposed to hold a grand jubilation and ratification meeting on that date.

A letter was received to-day by F. P. Stratton, from Attorney-General Garland, stating that claimants who have suffered from defalcations of John Bost will be paid in full. The amount involved is $77,000. The sum will be paid out of the general appropriation bill at present before congress.

Failure of Iron Founders.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Savage, Son & Co., proprietors of the Empire foundry, one of the oldest foundries on the coast, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to-day to James H. Graham, chief clerk. The liabilities are from $75,000 to $80,000. The assets are estimated at $150,000. The failure is reported to be due to underbidding on the part of the firm. About 100 men are thrown out of employment.

Richard Savage, when asked the cause of the failure, said: "The failure is due to efforts made by the firm to do more business than our capital would warrant."

When asked regarding the men employed, Mr. Savage said: "We employed, altogether, about 200 hands, distributed about pattern rooms, machine shop, pipe works and foundry. Last night we paid off $5000 to 125 of them and notified them that we were about to suspend. Our largest creditor is the Nevada bank, to which we owe about $75,000. Our indebtedness is distributed among different firms in the city, the principal creditors being the Puget Sound Iron Company, Meyer, Wilson & Co., Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and George W. Gibbs & Co."

The Santa Cruz Murder.

SANTA CRUZ, June 19.—In the Graham murder trial the defendant again occupied the stand to-day. Cross-examined, he said he had no intention of killing Dennis Bennett when he went to his cabin. He shot him in self-defense, as he knew from Bennett's manner that the latter would kill him if he got possession of the gun Graham had. Graham said he wanted to stand trial, though his father wanted him not to do so. Judge Jesse Hall Graham of Washington territory testified that Jack Bennett in 1884 told him he and Dennis Bennet, had loaded a gun which bursted, with the intention that it would explode in his hands and kill him.

Sutro Tunnel Suit Compromised.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—It is unofficially stated that the suit of the English banking firm of McCalmont Bros. against the Sutro Tunnel Company has been privately compromised by a cash payment of $900,000. The suit was for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $1,600,000, the difference between the two amounts being the difference between compound interest at 1 per cent. per month and simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The suit was brought in the United States circuit court at Carson, Nevada, November 1, 1886, and the time allowed the defendants for filing their brief would have expired July 9 next.

Suit Compromised.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—It is unofficially stated that the suit of the English banking firm, McCalmont Bros., against the Sutro Tunnel Company has been privately compromised by a cash payment of $900,000. The suit was for foreclosure of a mortgage for $1,600,000, the difference between the two amounts being the compound interest on the principal at 1 per cent. per month and simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The suit was begun in the United States circuit court at Carson, Nevada, April, 1886, and the time allowed the defendants for filing their brief would have expired July 9 next.

California Fruit.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the state board of trade to-day, Mr. Hatch, just returned from the East, said the demand for California fruit was excellent. The first two cars of fruit this season sold for $2350 apiece. Much interest is reported from several sections of the state regarding the exhibition for the G. A. R. encampment at Columbus, Ohio. The railroad company agrees to transport all exhibits to Columbus and Cincinnati free of charge. Quarters in the city hall at Columbus will also be free.

Villard's Handsome Car.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—D. McCool, general manager of the California Southern and Central railroads, concluded some time ago that the ordinary sleeper which did duty for an officers' car on those systems offered but poor compensation for a life on the rail. He was up in Oregon a few days ago and while there secured the handsome private coach belonging to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, in which he will in future make his inspection tour through Southern California.

The University of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Next Saturday will be "class day" at the University of California at Berkeley. The commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday, the 27th, inst. At this time the Lick observatory will be publicly accepted as one of the departments of the university. The regents will meet on Tuesday next to award diplomas and to pass upon the business necessary at the close of the university year.

California Druids.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—At the opening session of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the grand grove of California Druids to-day, about 200 delegates from various parts of the state were present. The total number of groves in the state is fifty-four. The total revenue of the order during the year was $45,8[illegible], of which amount $10,735 was expended in relieving the necessities of members or their families. The number of members is now 4035.

More Tourists Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The Raymond & Whitcomb party will leave this city overland to-morrow afternoon by special train. This is the last party until next autumn. It numbers ninety-four persons. A portion of the party will divide up, a portion going to Alaska and others over the Northern Pacific to the Yellowstone National park.

Charged With Murder.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., June 19.—The preliminary examination of Thomas McNabb, the saloon-keeper who hit James Sullivan on the head Sunday night, from the effects of which blow he died yesterday, resulted in his being held to answer before the superior court on a charge of murder, without bonds.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Arrival—Ship Rosie Welt, Tacoma. Clearance—Steamer State of California, Portland. Departure—Ship [illegible], Seattle; bk. Vidette, Port Townsend.

Against Murderer Goldenson.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The supreme court to-day denied a rehearing of the case of Alexander Goldenson, the murderer of Mamie Kelley.

OREGON GOOD TEMPLARS.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge.

Report of the Worthy Chief Templar—The Past Year Not Altogether Bright—The Representation.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars convened in the hall of Lily lodge, East Portland, yesterday at 10 A. M., and was called to order by Grand Chief Templar William G. Simpson.

The following officers answered to the roll-call.

Gr. Chief Templar Wm. G. Simpson, The Dalles.
Gr. Sec. W. S. James, Portland.
Gr. Asst. Sec. W. T. Richis, Portland.
Gr. Treas. J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
Gr. Guard Miss I. B. Akers, Junction.
Gr. Sentinel, J. S. Jackson, Glencoe.
Gr. Mess. N. L. Wiley, Newberg.
P. Gr. Chief Templar, Z. T. Wright, Portland.

The grand chief templar made the following pro tem. appointments:

Gr. Councillor, R. B. Hood, The Dalles; Gr. Vice-Templar, H. M. Vandevert, Salem; Gr. Marshal, J. J. Brown, Dallas; Gr. Chaplain, D. M. Long, East Portland.

Mr. William Slauson of the grand lodge of New York was introduced by the grand secretary and welcomed to the grand lodge.

The grand chief templar appointed W. S. James, Mary Kern and W. T. Richis a committee on credentials, who made the following report of persons entitled to seats in the grand lodge:

Capitol No. 11—H. R. Jory.
La Creole, 28—J. J. Brown, W. S. Fink.
Ross, 39—H. M. Vandevert.
Marion, 45—G. W. Dimmick.
Brooklyn, 116—E. D. Farnsworth.
Onward, 229—Jas. Knox.
Newberg, 303—Ida J. Welley, H. L. Welley.
Lily, 342—Mrs. D. M. Long.
Eureka, 377—I. B. Akers.
Greenville, 443—T. C. McHamar.
Ark of Safety, 486—J. A. Walker.
Landmark, 503—J. C. Robertson, V. H. Read.
Glencoe, 510—Alice Hosford, Jas. Goodwin.
Jefferson, 549—Hugh Harrison, Minnie Harrison.

The alternates were C. W. Scriber, Capitol; A. A. Winslow, Ross; Miss Millie Kern, P. V. T., Miss Carrie Ross and Amanda Elam, P. V. T., Emma Stanton.

The report was adopted.

The grand lodge degree was then conferred on the following: E. D. Farnsworth, Miss Millie Kern, Miss Rosa Swick, Mrs. Minnie Harrison, J. C. Robertson, V. H. Read, J. A. Walker, Amanda Elam and Miss Rosa Howard.

The following resolutions were submitted by W. T. Richis:

Resolved, That the sessions of this grand lodge be as follows: Morning session from 8 A. M. to 12 M. Afternoon session from 1:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M. Evening session from 7:30 to adjournment.

Resolved, That all matters calling for expenditure of money be referred to the committee on finance without debate.

Resolved, That the rules of order laid down in "Chase's Digest" govern the proceedings of this grand lodge.

Resolved, That no member be allowed to speak more than five minutes at a time, nor more than once upon any question without permission of the grand lodge.

Resolved, That the members of this grand lodge be required to submit all resolutions in writing.

Carrie Ross of Lily lodge and E. D. Farnsworth of Brooklyn lodge were made a committee on introduction.

The lodge then adjourned to meet at 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on credentials made supplementary report admitting T. C. McManner.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed:

Distribution—R. B. Hood, H. M. Vandevert, J. A. Walker.
Finance—G. W. Dimmick, E. D. Farnsworth, J. E. Knox.
State of the Order—Albert Tozier, J. H. Lambert, H. S. Jory, V. H. Read, Mrs. D. M. Long.
Constitution—Z. T. Wright, C. W. Scriber, H. Harrison, J. W. Webb, H. M. Vandevert.
Grand Lodge Organ—W. S. James, E. D. Farnsworth, I. B. Akers.
Appeals—Mrs. E. J. Robinson, F. A. Olds, J. C. Robinson.
Resolutions—J. J. Braun, Minnie Harrison, Mary Kern.
Obituary—J. W. Webb, R. B. Hood.
Juvenile Work—M. E. Vandevert, D. M. Long, L. A. Wilson, A. Tozier, F. A. Olds.
District Work—J. E. Knox, W. T. Richis, A. E. Tozier, Alice Hosford, Z. T. Wright.

The grand chief templar then read his report as follows:

GRAND CHIEF TEMPLAR'S REPORT.

Dear Fellow-Workers: We are brought together at the expiration of another year's service in the grand Good Templar army. During the campaign we have had our victories and our defeats, and yet with our banners unfurled to the breeze, shouting at the prospect of greater victory, never dismayed at seeming defeat, we are marching on, never to cry "halt" until the enemy is within his citadel, and the walls thereof, his tomb, shutting him down into eternal sleep and doom.

At the beginning of the year I entered upon the work and duties of my office conscious, first, of the greatness of the task lying before me, and second, of the fact that two things were all but too apparent as hindrances to the best conduct and fulfilling of the task, namely, the want of sufficient time and the lack of grand lodge funds.

Seeking to point out to the lodges what is to me the vitality of the order, *aggressiveness and devotion to the cause*, I sought to use the columns of the *Prohibition Star*, the grand lodge organ, striving to get the paper into the hands of each chief templar and grand lodge deputy, and thus be in communication with the lodges, binding them as links in one great chain welded to the grand lodge, and all working not simply according to the instructions of the ritual, but all aiming to build up *one templar or one corner-stone*, and over all the standard floating with living device, "Rescue the Perishing." The paper did not circulate as we had wished or hoped, and *why* is a question to be answered in the future.

The *Pacific Express* offered very fair propositions to the grand lodge that might be advantageous to our order did its circulation find a constant current in the lodges or in the hands of lodge officers.

I found that from this ally I could not get the force needed. Then it was impossible for me to visit the lodges. Time, I had not. It was my sincere hope that I might be able to see the lodges in active operation, participate in their deliberations and be helpful to them, but this hope had to be surrendered. My ministerial labors increased in magnitude and importance during the year, finally culminating in calling me out of the jurisdiction and to New York for almost eight weeks. While I might, by trebling my working hours and correspondingly reducing my resting hours, have made some visits to the lodges, and in particular to our frontier outposts, I was met by the stern fact that funds were not available for this purpose. So that, in fact, I was compelled to change my proposed plans. That which I was enabled to do in this direction was especially enjoyable to me. During the weeks immediately preceding the 6th of November, 1887, I gave time and travel to the "amendment" work in the eastern part of the jurisdiction, helping in the name of the order and its great head to bring about the consummation so eagerly desired by 20,000 great voters of Oregon.

After the election I feared to acknowledge to myself a stubborn fact, that a kind of indifference seemed to seize our little army, for a time threatening disaster; yet I believe we rallied from our misfortune, again took courage and resumed the warfare.

May we from this hour cry, "No surrender," and rally every force, mental, moral and spiritual, determined that the day must come when the land shall be free.

No official acts of your executive during the year need special record here.

My correspondence with deputies, state, district and lodge, has been very large, but covering a field and scope not remarkable for decision or legal rendering.

Many questions were asked and answered, but nothing affecting special rule or legislation demand notice here.

It may be a sign of good in our order that no appeals came to my office.

The grand chief templar felt keenly that he was, for the sake of peace and good government in the order, compelled to forfeit the charter of Champoeg Lodge No. —. There seemed to be a factious spirit engendered. What its cause was I am not prepared to specify, but fearing the result and relying upon the loyalty and good judgment of true good templars, I took the only course open to me and forfeited the charter. I respectfully ask the confirmation of this act by the grand lodge.

The year was well advanced before the new work came into my hands. In order to its dissemination among the deputies I tried several methods, but to this date have not succeeded in getting it into all the lodges.

The report of the grand secretary will show the true status of our order at this date. We had hoped greater things, but meeting the facts as they are we must plan largely and wisely for the future. It may not be possible to point out all the causes operating against us during the year, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that if we measure up numerically, we must measure up to our opportunity. We must come off dress parade and take up hard fatigue duty. Every member of the order must feel that it rests upon him as it does upon no other individual to see that nothing is left undone that would tend to the building up and strengthening the lodge and its members.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First—It becomes more and more apparent to me, and it will, I am sure, to your judgment, that the chief executive must have time and money at his disposal in order to do the work imperatively demanded at this crisis in our history.

Second—The [illegible] of last year so far as the districting of the jurisdiction is concerned is a good one. We need [illegible] There should be a live district deputy within the bounds of each district [illegible] all the best interests of the order, such as lecture work, educational work, to all lodges by counsel, and generally to supervise all interests, making his report to the grand chief templar, the district meeting all expenses.

Third—The appointment of lodge deputies is a problem on the solution of which depends very largely our future success. The nominations ought to come from the lodges. The best qualified in all respects should be appointed. My experience is that the grand chief templar is greatly embarrassed in this part of his work. I trust the grand lodge will present some way by which help will come in this direction.

Fourth—Our order is an educational one, and the need of this is ever increasing. I recommend a diligent investigation into the claims and merits of the Good Templars' course of study by a committee at this session. I fear we are tending to laxity in social life in the lodge. We need a corrective at once pleasant, instructive and profitable. I believe we can find it in that which will improve the mind, cultivate the morals, as well as unite the social bonds.

Fifth—Let me urge upon you the absolute necessity of some plan that will lead to the marshaling of the young into the Good Templar army. I believe we have all the plant, but we need the head or heads to carry on the work. No part of our work can be well done until every member insists that his or her part will be well done, faithfully and energetically done. Oh, for laborers! Let the juvenile work receive much attention at your hands.

Sixth—It will be your solemn duty to make a suitable minute in your journal this year on the death of the great and almost peerless Right Worthy Grand Templar John B. Finch, as also to note the removal of other of our fellow-laborers who have gone to rest from their labors.

I express thanks and gratitude to the grand lodge and its officers, and to all deputies, for uniform kindness and indulgence. I wish I could have been more serviceable to you and the order. I beg, therefore, to restore to you the trust I received from you. You will cover my failures with your charity and my intentions with your approval. May the great head of our beloved order grant you wisdom in your deliberations and triumph in your plans and purposes until the land is free and our race redeemed. Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. SIMPSON,
Grand Chief Templar.

The grand secretary and grand treasurer submitted their reports, which were referred to committee on distribution:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Cash on hand at last report	$ 79 72
Received from grand secretary	1,207 55
Total	$1,287 27
Contra—	
Warrants paid	$ 484 67
Balance due grand secretary	97 40
Orphans' Home Fund—	
Balance on hand	$437 25

J. H. LAMBERT.

The hour of 2 P. M. Wednesday was fixed for the election of officers.

The grand secretary was instructed to have 250 copies of the proceedings of the grand lodge printed.

On motion the committee on obituary was instructed to prepare suitable resolutions and present the same to C. A. Barnes.

An invitation was read from Lily lodge, inviting the grand lodge to attend an entertainment and supper this evening. The invitation was accepted, and it was decided to install the grand officers on the same occasion.

Adjourned to meet this morning at 8:30 P. M.

A RUMOR OF STANLEY'S DEATH.

Fortunately it Lacks Confirmation from Reliable Sources.

LONDON, June 19.—An unconfirmed rumor that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is dead, is in circulation in this city and Paris. There is no news in government or Congo missionary circles, either in London or Brussels, of the death of Mr. Stanley.

STANLEY PROBABLY DEAD.

PARIS, June 19.—Advices from Zanzibar to the *Journal des Debats* say there is little doubt that Stanley is dead. The families of persons who accompanied the expedition have worn mourning for several weeks. It is believed Tippoo Tib had taken revenge for Stanley's having thwarted him in his efforts to continue the slave traffic.

SPORTING NOTES.

Coney Island Races.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Coney Island Jockey Club races to-day were as follows:

Five-eighths mile—Reporter won, Russell second, Gypsy Queen third; time, 1:02¾.
Three-quarters mile—Bradford won, Inspector B. second, Volante third; time, 1:14¼.
Three-quarters mile—Eolian won, King Crab second, Coldstream third; time, 1:14½.
One mile—Deference won, Belle B. second, Prince Royal third; time, 1:42.
Mile and half—Terra Cotta won, Eurus second, Dunboyne third; time, 2:47.
Mile and furlong—Joe Cotton won, Richmond second, Valiant third; time, 1:57.
Five and a half furlongs—American won, Baronet second, Aleck Ammon third.

Baseball.

BROOKLYN, June 19.—Baltimore 1, Brooklyn 3.
ST. LOUIS, June 19.—St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 2.
PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Athletics 15, Cleveland 10.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Washington could not find Casey after the third inning to-day, and Philadelphia managed to pull the game out. The batteries, Casey and McGuire for Philadelphia; Gilmore and Mack for Washington. Score: Washington 5, Philadelphia 7.

BOSTON, June 19.—To-day's game was full of errors on both sides, and was uninteresting. Eleven innings were necessary to decide it. The batteries were Sowders and Kelly for Boston; Keefe and Ewing for New York. Score: Boston 6, New York 7.

CABLE NOTES.

Germany's Warning.

BERLIN, June 20.—The *Post* declares there is no foundation for the idea that a change is made in Germany's policy adverse to Russia. French fears, it says, are also baseless. The moon is more likely to visit the earth than the German emperor to dream of attacking France, only to earn laurels. Germany wishes nothing from France but to be let alone. As soon as the French see this, the condition will exist for perpetual peace and friendship at the same time. The emperor's proclamation may well serve to remind the elements unfriendly to Germany, whether in the East or in the West, in a manner perhaps not agreeable to them, of the Hohenzollern way of waging war, and make clear to them that any unjust attack upon Germany will meet the fate of the French attack of 1870. The emperor will wield his sword like his glorious ancestors, but only in defense of the Fatherland against unjust attacks.

The Panama Canal.

PARIS, June 19.—At a banquet given to-night in honor of the president of Ecuador, in which various American republics were represented, De Lesseps affirmed that the Panama canal would be finished in two years.

The Austro-German Alliance.

VIENNA, June 19.—The *Press* says Bismarck and Kalnoky have exchanged dispatches affirming a desire to maintain the peaceful alliance now existing.

FROM TACOMA.

TACOMA, June 19.—General Sprague has decided to build 318 feet front on Pacific avenue. The premises will be occupied as follows: 158 feet by Hale & Campbell, wholesale grocers; J. T. Reese, 40 feet, wholesale dry goods; Fawcet Bros., 50 feet, wholesale farming machinery; Williams & Luce, 50 feet, wholesale druggists.

Two of the sixteen miners arrested at Wilkeson were released on $1000 to-day. Two of them were released on account of the evidence given against them. The rest remain to await the action of the grand jury.

Nelson Bennett to-day had men at work on the street car line on Tacoma avenue from Division avenue to Twenty-first street.

The A. O. U. W.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—The supreme lodge of the Order of United Workmen met this morning in annual session, with Supreme Master Workman W. H. Workman of Oakland, Cal., presiding. About 100 delegates from all parts of the country were present. Reports were read showing a membership of 198,307, a net gain of 21,188 during the year, and showing a balance of general funds of $722,302. The session continues to-morrow.

Disastrous Floods in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), June 19.—A dispatch from Guanajuato reports that the Leon river has risen one metre and twenty centimetres. A number of houses in the cities of Leon and Silao have been carried away, and many persons drowned. Large numbers of cattle were also drowned. Unusually severe rains are reported from all parts of the country.

Gen. Sheridan's Condition.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following bulletin was issued this evening: "Sheridan was troubled by coughing before midnight, but after that had but little difficulty, and rested quietly. To-day he has been quite comfortable. There are no changes in his condition worthy of mention."

Exonerated from Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The coroner's jury in the case of Alexander McKirdy, who died Saturday night from concussion of the brain, due to a fall received during an altercation with one James Geger, exonerated the latter from the charge of murder preferred at the time.

Travelers' Association Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 19.—The sixth annual convention of the Travelers' Protective Association of the United States opened to-day. Only routine business was transacted.

Shot for Fifty Cents.

LOS ANGELES, June 19.—Erastus Hankins of Florence came here to-night and gave himself up, saying he had shot and killed Wm. Everson in a dispute over 50 cents.

Pension Granted.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Pension granted, Oregon—Reissue: Jasper C. Washburn, Baker City.

Death of Mrs. Storrs.

[illegible], June 19.—Mrs. [illegible] widow of Henry A. Storrs, the eminent attorney, died this evening.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodations at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

LOCAL PROTECTION LEAGUE.

Preliminary Steps Taken Toward an Organization Here.

Address By the General Organizer of the American Tariff League—Committee Appointed to Found a Branch.

Pursuant to announcement a meeting was held last evening at the parlors of the Esmond hotel, the purpose being to meet Mr. E. A. Hartshorn, the general organizer of the American Protective Tariff League, to hear him explain the plan and purposes of the organization, and if desired, take some steps toward the formation of a local branch.

The meeting was well attended and composed of the representative business men of the city.

Hon. M. C. George, vice-president of the league for Oregon, was present, and called the meeting to order. After stating the general purpose for which the meeting had been called, and the circumstances which had given rise to the first organization of the league, he introduced Mr. Hartshorn.

The gentleman, after a few introductory remarks, began the discussion of the question of protection and free trade. He spoke briefly of the effect of tariff and free trade on foreign and domestic trade, and on the manufacturing industries of the country. He then explained in detail how and why the league had been organized; spoke of the Cobden free-trade club in England; of the membership of that club; its purpose; and who were the members. The Cobden Club aimed to have about 1000 members on the roll, and they embraced members of parliament, dukes, earls, lords, viscounts, bankers, statesmen and princely merchants of England. The membership in America includes almost every prominent free-trade man.

The league had been organized in the United States nearly two years. The first year it had cost about $8000. A good deal of money had been expended for prize essays on protection and for medals. This year there would probably be 200 essays offered the league. He then exhibited the roll of signatures (about 800) to the league. "These names," said the speaker, "embrace the giants of the land who have fell into line on this great and important question—the protection of American industries."

Mr. Hartshorn then explained fully to the meeting the character of the protection literature. There was no politics in the league; there was no politics in the documents which were disseminated by the organization. All the books, papers, pamphlets, etc., were plain compilations of facts and figures on the question of protection. The theories and fallacies of free trade were exposed without any reference to political parties, and the true safe policy of the government shown in a plain, logical and convincing manner.

Members of the "Thousand Defenders" can meet at any time and place. "Already there are ten members of the league in Portland," said the speaker. "They are S. G. Reed, Ladd & Tilton, H. W. Corbett, W. C. Noon, Jacob Bros., V. B. DeLashmutt, Allen & Lewis, John McCraken & Co., Blake, McFall & Co. and Hon. M. C. George. Local leagues, or clubs, can be formed anywhere, at any time. He thought a thousand members could be obtained in Portland and the state. He spoke of the Boston Home Market Club; how it had grown out of a little camp of defenders to a membership of 12,000, scattered all over New England. Any club or branch organization each member of which contributing $1 a year to the league, would be supplied with all literature gratis.

After fully explaining every feature of the league, and showing the great beneficial work it has already wrought and is destined to accomplish in enlightening and educating the young men, (and old men, too, added the speaker), of the nation, Mr. Hartshorn concluded by reading several extracts from history. Every material tendency of this government, said the speaker, is summed up in the three words, "beef, bread and butter." "My purpose in reading those extracts is to show by the light of history that the degeneracy of the Spanish people as a *nation* and the comparative destruction of her great manufacturing interests is due solely to the ruinous and fallacious doctrines and practices of free trade."

Our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. * * * Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer.—*Cleveland's message.*

None of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.—*Cleveland's message.*

The laws enacted during the reign of Philip II. designated the most useful mechanic arts by the most contemptuous terms.—*Campany.*

In consequence of the notion that duties upon consumable goods were taxes upon the profits of merchants, those duties have in some countries been repeated upon every successive sale of goods. * * * The famous "alcovola" of Spain seems to have been established on this principle. It was at first a tax of 10 per cent., afterward of 14 per cent. * * * upon the sale of every sort of property, whether movable or immovable, and it is repeated every time the property is sold. The levying of this tax requires a multitude of revenue officers sufficient to guard the transportation of goods not only from one province to another, but from one shop to another. It subjects not only the dealers in some sorts of goods, but those in all sorts of goods—every farmer, every manufacturer, every merchant and every shopkeeper—to the continued visit and examination of the tax gatherers. Through the greater part of the country in which a tax of this kind is established, nothing can be produced for distant sale. The produce of every part of the country must be proportioned to the consumption of the neighborhood. It is to the "alcovola," accordingly, that Ustaniz imputes the ruin of the manufactures of Spain. He might have imputed to it likewise the decline of agriculture, it being imposed not only upon manufacturers but upon the rude produce of land.—*Adam Smith in Wealth of Nations.*

There was less traffic between Castile, Biscay and Arragon than there was between any one of them and remote foreign nations. The Biscayans, for example, could even import and export commodities to and from remote countries by sea, free of duty, while their merchandise to and from Castile was crushed by imports.—*Motley.*

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the population of Madrid was estimated to be 400,000, at the beginning of the eighteenth less than 200,000. Seville, one of the richest cities in Spain, possessed, in the sixteenth century, upward of 16,000 looms, which gave employment to 130,000 persons. By the reign of Philip V. these 16,000 looms had dwindled away to less than 300, and in a report which the Cortes made to Philip IV. in 1662 it is stated the city contained only a quarter of its former inhabitants, and that even the vines and olives cultivated in its neighborhood, and which comprised a considerable part of its wealth, were almost entirely neglected. Toledo in the middle of the sixteenth century contained upwards of fifty woolen manufactories; in 1665 it had only sixteen. * * * * The manufacture of silk was entirely lost, and nearly 40,000 persons who depended on it were deprived of their means of support.—*Buckle's History of Civilization.*

In 1656 it was proposed to fit out a small fleet; but the fisheries on the coast had so declined that it was found impossible to procure sailors to man even a few ships which were required. The charts which had been made were either lost or neglected, and the ignorance of the Spanish pilots became so notorious that no one was willing to trust them. * * * Even the art of ship-building was lost.—*Buckle's History of Civilization.*

Not only was all manufacturing energy extinguished, but in less than two centuries after the discovery of America, the country which equipped Columbus for his voyage, and which, under Philip Second, claimed dominion over the seas, had absolutely ceased to be a maritime nation worthy of mention, except in terms of disparagement. * * * This horrible condition of affairs was unquestionably due to restrictions placed upon internal trade at the same moment that the door was thrown open for the free entrance of foreign goods. * * * Buying in the cheapest market has brought a country once famous throughout the world for its high state of cultivation to a condition approximating that witnessed in the barbarous portions of Asia. From having a surplus of agricultural products, Spain has become a consumer of the cereals of other nations. She is not only unable to manufacture such articles as she needs, but has actually become incapable of feeding herself. * * * The fate which befell Spain might be that of the United States if they neglected the precautions which must be taken to preserve what they have gained. Inasmuch as no nation whose statesmen elevate external above internal commerce can remain prosperous.—*Young.*

LOCAL LEAGUES TO BE FORMED.

In response to a suggestion from Mr. George, Mr. Hartshorn stated to the meeting that the money raised by the organization of branch leagues or clubs would in no sense be used as a political fund. It would not be used in the purchase and circulation of campaign documents.

Mr. George then called upon the gentlemen for suggestions as to what steps should be taken toward organizing a local league. He said he should be glad to hear expressions from anyone present, on the subject.

In response to the invitation remarks were made by Col. S. R. Harrington, James O'Meara, J. F. Caples, ex-Gov. Geo. L. Woods, Wm. Kapus, Mayor DeLashmutt, Thos. F. Osborn and others. These gentlemen expressed briefly their views on the pernicious doctrines of free trade; strongly favoring protection to American industries and advocating the organization of a club.

After a general interchange of views and the offering of various practical suggestions, a motion was made and carried that the chairman appoint a committee of five, who should be authorized to take whatever steps were necessary toward the early formation of a branch league or club. Chairman George appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the committee: S. R. Harrington, John McCraken, Wm. Kapus, V. B. DeLashmutt and Thomas F. Osborn.

On motion of Mr. Kapus, M. C. George was added to the committee and authorized to act as chairman. It was understood that the committee will meet subject to the call of the chairman. It is proposed that active steps will be taken at an early date toward the organization of a local branch of the American Protective Tariff League in Portland.

The informal meeting then adjourned sine die.

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

TACOMA, W. T., Feb. 25, 1888.

Messrs. Russell & Co., Portland, Oregon—*Gentlemen*: We have been running the automatic engine bought of you for a week or more and so far we are much pleased with it. Our engineer says it is the best engine he ever run, and he has had extensive experience in building and running of engines. What he notices especially is its uniformity of action under varying load. He tested it with his speed indicator and found there was no change in the number of revolutions when the dynamo was plugged in or cut out.

Yours truly,
TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO.
By J. H. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

The Chinaman Discharged.

SALEM, June 19.—Moh Wa, the Chinaman brought up from Portland this morning on a charge of larceny, was discharged, owing to an irregularity in the manner of making the arrest. It was charged that Moh Wa, owing another Chinaman a dollar, gave him a five-dollar business college note and received $4 in good money in exchange.

If You Feel Tired

Weak and Weary, worn out, or run down from hard work, by impoverished condition of the blood or low state of the system, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The peculiar toning, purifying, and vitalizing qualities of this successful medicine are soon felt throughout the entire system, expelling disease, and giving quick, healthy action to every organ. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and rouses the liver and kidneys. Thousands who have taken it with benefit, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

"I was all run down. I could not walk without stopping often to breathe. My limbs were swelled. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and procured a bottle, and it did wonders for me. It is the best medicine I ever used. I recommend it to all afflicted as I was." MRS. JANE E. WATERS, 125 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good." J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRLS. APPLY at the Quimby. j16tf

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A NURSE GIRL. Inquire at 30 North Nineteenth st. 19j3

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID, AT THE PAcific Hotel, near Weidler's mill. 18j3

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD PASTRY cook, at Overland Hotel. 13jtf

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE of child. Inquire at 455 E st. 18j-tf

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS. APPLY TO Smith & Watson's Iron Works. 14jtf

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING or to wait on table. Apply 362 Front st. 19j3

LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES and gentlemen; call at or address 30 Oak street, Portland, Oregon. 12j1m

BRIDGE CARPENTERS WANTED—2 BRIDGE carpenters for R. R. work.
18j2 KINCAID & CO., 108 First street.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL to do general housework and cooking. Call at 315 Yamhill street. j16tf

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl to do cooking and general housework in a small family. References required. Apply at 415 West Park st. j12tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms. Address A. R. C., care Oregonian. 18j3

WE CAN FURNISH SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS boarders to private families, or to genteel boarding houses; undoubted references given and required. The EMPIRE, Room 56, Union block. 19jetf

CHILD WANTED TO TAKE CARE OF. ADdress for terms M. HUMISTON, Logan P. O., Clackamas Co., Oregon. 8j1m

WANTED—A DELIVERY WAGON, FIXTURES and furniture, for the grocery business. Address K., Box 154, Vancouver, W. T. 14j7

ANY ONE KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS of Allie Ramsey, a boy about 14 years old, who when last heard of left Salem for Portland, will confer a favor by sending word to his mother, DELLA GLADENSUINE, Astoria, Or. 25m1m

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE; MUST BE reasonable, or a position to take charge or teach children. Address Y. Y., care Oregonian. 23m1m

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—WORK FOR MAN AND WIFE, city or farm. Inquire at 296 Clay street. 1t

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GERMAN, GARdener by trade; willing to do most anything. Address C. S., care Oregonian. 18j3

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER or clerk in Portland or vicinity; good references; bond given, if required. Address W. L., care Henry Weiner, 9 Alder street. 18j3

THOSE WANTING GIRLS, AS CHAMBERmaids, general work, waiters, companions or help for invalids, housekeepers for widowers (country orders filled), call at 268 Second st., office A. A. Catlin.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—MAN—To take the agency (traveling or local) of our safes; size, 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 lbs.; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent business. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. ALPINE SAFE CO., Cincinnati, O. 9j-wem

500 Lady Agents wanted immediately; also men; grandest money making invention of the age; over million sold. Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS FOR OUR CELEbrated photo copies. PACIFIC PORTRAIT CO., 1231 Market st., San Francisco, California. 28m1m

AGENTS WANTED FOR "SOCIAL DYNAmite," by Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage (the greatest living lecturer and preacher), fully illustrated; this book sells as none other; one agent reports 172 orders in 12 days, another 24 orders in 13 hours, another 82 in 8 hours. The largest report so far is 51 orders in 4 hours. Agent at Tacoma orders 25 second day after receiving his outfit. Arthur E. Whitney, Publisher. 330 Fourteenth st., Oakland, Cal. 17j3d&t

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON ELEVENTH ST.—LOOP EARRING. Finder will receive $2.50 reward by returning to Oregonian office. 18j7

LOST, IN EAST PORTLAND—HALF TERRIER, yellow color; answers to the name of Sancho. Finder return to 73 Stark, and receive reward. 18j2

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS—ANY ONE WANTING GOOD farms conveniently and beautifully located, and on easy terms, will find it greatly to their advantage to confer with A. G. Roberts, at Crowley's Station, Oregon. Also good grain business and warehouse property. 27m1m

RANCH 960 ACRES, ALL MEADOW LAND except 80, well watered and fenced, three wires; small house and stable, etc.; 2½ miles from school and store; 320 acres deeded, $8 an acre. 320 will be relinquished for price of improvements, $800. E. MAUDE, Silver Lake, Lake Co., Oregon. 9j18

A BARGAIN—ACRE LOT NEAR ALBINA, $425. Apply to Portland Trust Co., 69 Third st. 19j6

FOR SALE—LEVEL LOTS, IN SOUTH PORTland on installments—$12 50, and $12 50 per month after. Note that these are in the city just south of the "Home," and not in a distant suburb. $6500—¼ block on South Fourth st.; elegant property, $3250—¼ block on Hood st., facing east; improved street. Apply at Multnomah Real Estate Office, No. 149 First st., upstairs. 17j4

FARM FOR SALE—95 ACRES OF LAND; about 25 acres high land, balance beaver dam; 10 acres cleared, with two story log house 27x19, a kitchen 20x18, and a barn 50x27, with shed; 1½ miles from schoolhouse; is situated at Silver Lake, W. T., known as Bullock's Creek. From 6 to 8 tons of hay in stock, and a 4 year old horse, 10 head of cattle and 4 cows to [illegible]. A great bargain. Reason for selling, sickness. Cash $1500. E. PLANT, [illegible], Cowlitz Co., W. T.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

[illegible] SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

[illegible] & CO., 73 FRONT ST., [illegible]

[illegible] BERNSTEIN, Room 13, 156 First, cor. Morrison

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping. 24 Columbia st.

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED RO[illegible] use of bath. 241 Morrison st. cor. Seventh

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to respectable parties. 48 Fourth st., [illegible] of Ash.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, furnished complete; also a large [illegible] room for rent. 199½ Fifth st.

FOR RENT—A LARGE SUIT OF FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; only respectable parties without children need apply, [illegible]

FOR RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, single or en suite, with or without board; all modern conveniences. Inquire at [illegible] Second street.

FOR RENT—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, facing east; gentlemen only. [illegible] 1st and Morrison, over [illegible]

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AIRY FRONT rooms, bay window; bath on same floor. [illegible] centrally located; terms moderate. N. W. cor. [illegible] and Alder sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR sale. Inquire at 247 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE for the summer, at very reasonable [illegible] couple. Inquire 447 Seventh street.

FOR RENT—A GOOD TWO-STORY BUILDING, good cellar, two business rooms and two [illegible] rooms on ground floor, and 7 rooms up stairs. [illegible] a good span of high-spirited horses for sale, [illegible] old, also harness and wagon. Address S. C., [illegible]

FOR RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS AND bath, 370 Ninth street; street [illegible]. Inquire 368 Ninth street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 20 [illegible] bet. E and F. Inquire at the [illegible] and Washington sts.

FOR RENT—TWO STORY DWELLING OF [illegible] rooms; bath and modern improvements and beautiful grounds. Cor. Sixth and [illegible] sts.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 280 EIGHTH [illegible] between Main and Salmon. Apply at [illegible] & WHEELER'S, 244 and 246 First street.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, COR. [illegible] and D streets, (East) [illegible] H. WILLIAMS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCHOOL FOR LADIES AND gentlemen.—A School of Photography has been opened by Felix Rente, a competent instructor. Amateurs, this is a want you have long felt, to obtain thorough and practical instruction at moderate expense. It will save you time, money and vexation. For [illegible] call at 432 First street, corner Hall, rooms [illegible] Portland, Or.

REMOVAL NOTICE—SING LEE, WASHING & ironing, 46 F st., bet. 2d and 3d, formerly 15 [illegible] bet. 1st and 2d. All kinds of washing done.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND other goods. Advances made and goods [illegible] Union Transfer and Storage Co., 28 Ash street. [illegible]

MME. NEILSON, THE GREAT SEERESS, TELLS past, present and future; consultation on all affairs from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. 124 Stark st., between 4th and 5th.

STORAGE, IN A FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDing, for trunks, furniture, pianos or general merchandise, at usual rates. 40 F street, between Second and Third. (20m1m) H. WATERHOUSE.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian [illegible] of Alder st. [illegible] D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of any stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metals of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st, Portland, Oregon.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: THE logging firm of Curry, Backman & Robinson, doing business at Rocky Point, Multnomah county, is dissolved partnership. The undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Al Robinson. Collections will be made and all debts paid in [illegible].
19j14 G. CURRY & C. BACKMAN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED [illegible] will be received by the undersigned till the [illegible] of June, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a Catholic Church, 50x100 feet, at Salem, Oregon. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of [illegible] Robert, architect, 128 [illegible] street, Salem. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Rev. J. S. White, Rector, Salem, Marion Co., Oregon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held on June 20, 1888, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of R. R. Tuttle, Esq., [illegible] First st., Portland, Oregon, for the purpose of adopting by-laws, and for the election of such an additional number of directors as may then and there be determined upon, and for such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors. (15m-td) G. G. GAMMANS, Sec.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between J. Schweigckardt, D. J. O'Keefe and M. J. Morse, doing the Oregon Picture Frame Manufacturing Co., 166 Third street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, D. J. O'Keefe withdrawing. The business will be continued by J. Schweigckardt and M. J. Morse, who will assume all debts and collect all sums due said firm.
Portland, Or., June 18, 1888.
19j3 J. SCHWEIGCKARDT,
D. J. O'KEEFE,
M. J. MORSE.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, room 17, third floor Abington building, Portland, Oregon, on June 21, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M.
MARTIN WINCH,
Secretary B. H. & S. M. & C. Co.
Portland, May 22, 1888. 23m-td

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—VANCOUVER FLOURING MILLS, a good investment. Apply to L. M. HIDDEN, Vancouver, W. T.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT DOING A GOOD business; fine location. For particulars address L. M., care Oregonian.

ATTENTION, HOTEL MEN! THE LEADING hotel in the booming town of Oswego for sale. Inquire at the Portland House. Oswego, Or.

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, WITH tools, small engine, lathe and drill press, good stand, no opposition. Also one acre of land, dwelling house, etc. For particulars address B. T. Harrison, Skipanon, Clatsop Co., Oregon.

$2500 PRACTICE FOR SALE IN A THRIVing town in the Willamette valley; $1500 to invest in well improved residence property will secure location and good will; $750 down; balance on easy terms. Address Artz, care Oregonian.

FINANCIAL.

EUGENE W. CLARK, GENERAL LOAN BROker. Money advanced on personal property without removal. Room 7, Portland Savings Bank building, cor. Second and Washington streets. Reference, Merchants' National bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. DEDMAN, 23 Oak st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—SEVEN YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, with all the yokes, chains and fixtures necessary for a perfect logging team, or will sell by single yoke if desired. Jacob Wills, Willsburg, Multnomah Co., Or.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT BEDROOM FURniture, carpets, etc. Prices reasonable. Apply at 46 Ash st.

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR SALE—MEDIUM size, late style and in good order, price $80.
13mlf TELFER, STEARNS & CO., 7 Stark st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 15 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st.

C. CAESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, floors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS, ROBT. COLlier & Co., Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells, Vault Linings, Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery, Saw Mills with improved set works, Casting and Machinery of all kinds, Engines, Boilers, etc.; repairs made promptly. Front and Hall streets, Portland, Oregon.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 48 and 49 Front street, Portland, Or.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 24 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 1861, Portland, Or.

E. J. BOWEN, [illegible]

PHAETON FOR SALE—[illegible] seated phaeton. Inquire at [illegible]

The Oregonian. [illegible]

A [illegible] LIST OF PIONEERS.

[illegible] Oregon [1852] from [Ohio]; [illegible] [Portland].

All persons who take an interest in preserving [illegible] records are requested to send THE OREGONIAN any correction of errors which crept into the published list, and to particularly supply [illegible]. The list will be published in the next [illegible] of THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

OVER-CONFIDENCE.

[illegible] victory in Oregon has had [illegible] effect in the feeling of over-con[illegible] of Chicago. [illegible] the candidacy of Blaine [illegible] and New York would [illegible] He has [illegible] nothing [illegible] style, is as clumsy [illegible] described [illegible] He is a man very like President Andrew Johnson [illegible] Andy Johnson began shouting that traitors must [illegible] and tried to violate Lee's [illegible] he ran to the other extreme and [illegible] all the traitors to take the front [illegible] would make him president [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] opposing a [illegible] his hat for [illegible] aided by intrigue [illegible] renomination [illegible] as no man has done [illegible] by making [illegible] a jest and [illegible] the country [illegible] lawyer, and has lost the [illegible] some of the best [illegible] in the democratic party [illegible] rudeness and arrogance, [illegible] certain that Cleveland is not [illegible] with his party; neither with its [illegible] nor its indulgent [illegible] Thurman is a pop[illegible] man with the best elements of his party, but he is too old and has been too pronounced against hard money and in favor of illimitable silver coinage to add much strength to the ticket, and his position during the war was identical with that occupied by Cleveland, viz: he was opposed to putting down rebellion by force, and rather justified the people of the South for going with their states. "Bob" Ingersoll the other day [illegible] Thurman's [illegible] when he said:

[illegible] in favor of putting down the rebellion, [illegible] by some peculiar logic of his [illegible] justified Southern people for going [illegible] because they followed their states, [illegible] himself for not following his state. His state was for the Union. His state was in favor of putting down rebellion. His state was in favor of [illegible] slavery. Certainly, if a man is bound to follow his state, he is equally bound when the state is right. It is hardly reasonable to say that a man is only bound to follow his state when his state is wrong; yet this was really the position of Senator Thurman.

When it was necessary for the government to issue greenbacks, he was a hard money man—he believed in the mint drops—and if that policy had been carried out, the rebellion could not have been suppressed. After the suppression of the rebellion, and when hundreds and hundreds of millions of greenbacks were afloat, and the republicans only proposed to redeem them in gold, [illegible] always intended to do—to [illegible] in gold and silver coin—then Senator Thurman, holding aloft the red bandana, re[illegible] hard money, opposed resumption and [illegible] for paper currency as being the best. Let him change his ideas—put those first that he had [illegible] and you might say that he was right on the [illegible] question; but when the country needed the greenback he was opposed to it, and when the country was able to redeem the greenback he was opposed to it.

It is perfectly clear, we think, that personally Cleveland is not popular; that he is not strong through his record with his own party; that he is not strong through his message, through the platform, nor through the aged old "Roman" eagle that sits upon [illegible] pluming his rusty feathers and trying to look as proud and happy as a peacock "wid [illegible] eyes in his tail"—to quote the language of a democratic statesman who ventured to describe that bird. Then, if Cleveland is not popular, is not magnetic; if Thurman does not strengthen, but sensibly weakens, the ticket; if the message of Cleveland, the platform and the Mills bill indorsed at St. Louis are offensive to the American working population of the North, why is not the republican party justified in its confidence that it will carry the country in November?

In the first place Cleveland has his party behind him and he has the federal patronage at his disposal, which he has used to secure his renomination and will use to help his reelection; the regular democracy support the ticket, because a democratic rhinoceros eating hay in the public crib is to them a less offensive sight than a republican statesman smiling from the windows of the White House; the mugwumps will nearly all support Cleveland, because they are free traders, or because they have rolled in the mud so long with Cleveland that they have come at last to rather enjoy wallowing in democratic mire. Cleveland has only to carry New York and Indiana, or New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. There are no other states where it is necessary to send a democratic orator, or spend a dollar in party parades or other organization for battle during the campaign. The democracy are united in New York as they were not in 1884, and when united the democracy generally carries New York and New Jersey without much difficulty. This leaves Indiana the single critical battlefield of the canvass. In these circumstances the republican party cannot afford to behave recklessly in making its nominations, for it will need every republican vote it can muster to win Indiana and Connecticut. As for New York, we have but a desperate chance of [illegible]. To quarrel at Chicago; to repulse any [illegible] of republicans with contempt is [illegible] of folly at this time, for we have no [illegible] for extravagant confidence; we have at a [illegible] a fair prospect of victory, which we can easily by imprudence throw away.

The [illegible] York publishes [illegible] from photo[illegible] of work on the [illegible] canal. The [illegible] show that the work has been [illegible] completed, so as to [illegible] surface has been barely scratched over the [illegible] where the bulk of the work lies. Only a small fraction of the work [illegible] which [illegible] 12 to 50 per cent. The canal is a failure in spite of the lottery.

AN AMAZING BLUNDER.

In Oregon the democratic position on the tariff is this: Put on the free list all the principal products of Oregon, and of other states whose products are similar to our own, but continue protection to the products of the South.

A democratic paper before us puts it in this way: "Sugar and rice are the principal products of the South deriving any benefit from protection. But there is an extensive system of protection for the diversified industries and products of the North. These are the pampered pets of the protective system. The North will still have protection enough under the Mills bill, and the amount of protection which that bill awards to the South is no more than its just share."

But are not the principal products of Oregon and Michigan as much entitled to whatever benefit protection confers as the principal products of Louisiana and South Carolina? Wool is the principal commodity protected in Oregon; sugar is the principal commodity protected in Louisiana; [illegible] when it is argued that Oregon should no longer have protection for wool, but that [illegible] should continue to [illegible] protection for sugar, [illegible] Oregon ob[illegible] by a phenomenal majority. Again, [illegible] is a large producer of salt. A few [illegible] the house voted that salt should go on the free list. This was immediately followed by an effort on the part of those who are contending for fairness in reduction of the tariff to have rice put on the free list too. But the democratic majority which has just voted to deny protection to salt, [illegible] and voted to continue protection to rice. These are leading features of the policy to which the democratic party is committed. Oregon has been heard from on the subject; other Northern states will be heard from in due time.

Except in great emergencies, when governments must have revenue, food products never should be taxed. Salt, therefore, should be placed on the free list; but rice should be placed on the free list too. The bill that would compel the salt-maker to accept free trade, and yet continue protection to the rice planter, is unjust, and advertises the partisanship that inspires it.

And, talking of the principle that food products ought to be free of tax, there again is sugar. In any revision of the tariff sugar should be the first article to go on the free list. The reasons for this are many, and each and every one of them would be in itself sufficient. Sugar is the chief source of the redundant revenue; it is produced only in a very small section of our country; it is an article of universal necessity and universal consumption; only a few persons are protected by the duty, and for their protection every inhabitant of the United States is forced to pay nearly a double price for an article that no one can do without. Besides, the protective duty is the foundation of the great "trust;" the duty itself adds $60,000,000 a year to the cost of sugar consumed in the United States, and the trust, based on the protective duty, adds $40,000,000 a year more. Of all the abuses that ever arose from excessive protection, no other ever was equal to that now growing out of protection of sugar. There is no wonder that when Oregon was asked to surrender protection of her own products, that this colossal abuse of protection might be continued, she answered with a "No!" whose reverberations are still leaping from one side of the continent to the other.

The position of the democratic party is an amazing blunder. Nothing but its fatuous subserviency and devotion to the interests and demands of Southern partisanship from which it seems impossible for it ever to escape, could have led it into folly so extreme.

THE FATE OF THE INDIAN.

The recent reunion of the Oregon Pioneers and Indian War Veterans naturally suggests reflections concerning the ultimate fate of the Indian. The Indian as a pure blood savage does not appear to be susceptible of civilization, and is therefore sure to perish; he is as untamable as a partridge. Intelligent observers point out that even as there are animals that cannot be domesticated, and plants that cannot be cultivated, so there are races that cannot be civilized. An intelligent correspondent of the Chicago Times, who has long lived among the Indians of the West, believes that the only escape of the Indian race from swift extinction is amalgamation with some other stock more amenable to civilization; that the mingling of the white race is the only and final solution of the vexed Indian question. We quote as follows:

> The Quapaw tribe is composed entirely of full-bloods. They have 1000 acres per capita of rich, fertile lands, of which there are not ten acres in cultivation, and the tribe is in a starving condition. On the other hand, there is not a full-blood Indian in the Miami, Peoria and Wyandotte tribes. The Indian customs and characteristics have been obliterated in these tribes. They are as a class thrifty and industrious farmers. They have surrounded themselves with the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life. They have good farms, good houses, improved live stock, and are self-supporting. The cottage organ and camp-meeting have replaced the tom-tom and the scalp-dance. It is not the pious philanthropy of the missionary that has brought about this change in the red man—it is the infusion of white blood; it is the personal contact with the white race.

This view can be sustained by further facts. Not only the ablest minds, but the finest physiques among the men and women of the civilized Creeks and Cherokees, of the Indian nation, are the half-breeds. The half-breeds of Manitoba are a splendid race of men, better in physique than the parents on either side. The ablest Indian of the Six Nations, Joseph Brandt, was a half-breed, surpassing in mind and body both his English father and all of his pure blood Indian ancestors. The Randolphs of Virginia are not the only brilliant family in the land that has Indian blood in its veins. The pure blood African does not as a rule make a good cross with the whites, but white and Indian blood as a rule makes a good cross. At least, it did when the Scotch servants of the Hudson's Bay Company took Indian wives; it does in the Indian nation and Manitoba. If it has not seemed to be always followed by improvement in Oregon, it is nevertheless true where the whites have not been of decidedly inferior quality. The mixed race here has not usually been hardy and strong; it has been found more than usually liable to pulmonary disease and does not appear to be very long-lived. But on the whole, while amalgamation of the races is not to be recommended to the white, it certainly does improve the native race.

Britannia needs no bulwark,
No towers along the steep,
Her march is o'er the mountain wave,
Her home is on the deep.
—Boston Herald.

The Boston Herald, when it makes so hackneyed a quotation in a leading editorial, ought to quote correctly.

Britannia needs no watchtowers,
No forts along her steep,

Was what Campbell wrote. When Campbell wrote his "Mariners of England" the above statement was true, but according to Lord Wolseley it is true no longer, for he maintains that an army of 100,000 men could be easily landed on the south coast of England to-day, and by an inland march do great damage before they could be forced to retire. The conclusion, therefore, is, that since "wooden walls" and "hearts of oak" have been supplanted by ironclads, Britannia does need both "watchtowers and forts along her steep," for Lord Randolph Churchill says that the [illegible] coasts of England to-day are [illegible] armed with guns that are obsolete.

A HAPPY DEATH FOR MURDERERS.

THE OREGONIAN has more than once referred to the theoretical view that the death penalty should not be inflicted by hanging, but by electricity or some other mode that promises more freedom from needless pain and the chance of cruel accidents through bungling executioners. This theory the state of New York has determined to test. Governor Hill has signed the act abolishing capital punishment by hanging in his state after January 1, 1889, and substituting therefor the death penalty by electricity. New York is the first state to make this very important change, and the result of the experiment will be awaited with interest by all [illegible] and humane persons throughout the civilized world.

The bill provides that the person sentenced to death shall be immediately conveyed by the sheriff "to one of the state prisons, and there kept in solitary confinement until the day of execution, to be visited only by officers or by his relatives, physician, clergyman or counsel. The court imposing sentence shall name merely the week within which the execution is to take place, the particular day within such week being left to the discretion of the principal officer of the prison. The execution is required to be [illegible] private, only officials, clergymen, physicians and a limited number of citizens being allowed to be present. After the execution, funeral services may be held within the prison walls, and the body shall be delivered into the custody of relatives if requested, otherwise it shall be decently interred within the prison grounds."

The best feature of this law is the extinction of the opportunity for heroizing a criminal after his sentence is passed. Hitherto his cell has been open to all comers. The condemned wretch was interviewed every day and decked out with reportorial garlands, even as the priests of ancient Greece hung wreaths upon the neck of the bull that had been selected for slaughter and sacrifice. Hereafter there is to be complete seclusion after sentence—an excellent provision that has been adopted from the French criminal code, under which the condemned is treated as dead to the world during the interval between his sentence and its execution. Under this new law of New York the day of execution is not announced beforehand; the execution is private, as is the practice under the English code, and the body is delivered to the friends only, with the understanding that there is to be no public funeral.

In the features we have named the new law is the enactment of a needed reform, but whether execution by electricity is more humane than hanging, or whether, if its comparative painlessness can be established, it will not therefore prove less of a deterrent influence in making ruffians [illegible] before they cut a throat, is not easily decided. We do not believe that it is a painless death, for the other day when a lineman in New York city was killed by touching one of the Brush Electric Light Company's wires he shrieked as if in great agony before he expired; but let us assume that death by electricity is painless, can any one tell why a miscreant, who has inflicted more or less agony upon his victim, should be awarded an absolutely painless death at the hands of the law? It does not follow because we do not inflict cruel and unusual punishment upon him that it is well therefore to make his death so painless as to almost reconcile him to his fate.

Let us suppose a case. Suppose it can be demonstrated from the post mortem condition of a convict executed by electricity that his exit from this world was, in a scientific sense, the closest possible approach to a happy death that is possible in this world; suppose the public, high and low, should become satisfied that execution by electricity is a painless death; suppose a man in a barbarous and cruel manner and in cold blood murdered a child, a weak woman, an old man, inflicting terrible physical as well as mental torture upon his victim before death. Suppose the miscreant is arrested. How long would it be after he was caught before he would be lynched by a public that knew that the worst that could possibly happen to this human tiger would be euthanasia by electricity? In our judgment human society would not deem that justice had been fully vindicated by the mere painless destruction of such a murderer; they would deem that he ought to stand in contemplation of a revolting and at least not painless death, and in the infliction of it taste something of the cruel torture he made his poor victim suffer in struggling for life until he agonizingly lost it. In our judgment, in nearly all our states the impulse of the community to cruelly lynch the cruel miscreant and cheat him out of his happy legal death would be uncontrollable, and even in England Mr. Justice Stephen thinks legal euthanasia for murderers would breed lynch law. The London Spectator, in an able discussion of the New York law, opposes it upon a different and perhaps a higher ground. We quote:

> There are very few men, however brutal, who would not sooner order a hundred men to be fusiladed out of sight than a hundred men to be separately hanged before them; and execution by electricity, involving, as it does, no pain, is far less brutal even than fusilading. Suppose all the irreclaimable convicts in London executed in silence, secretly, with no possibility of pain, would the announcement of the fact create half the repugnance which the execution of one criminal does now? Capital punishment is just; but something to make the judge and juryman reflect, to make him fear for his responsibility, to make him search his conscience, in theological phrase, is an indispensable check; and in abolishing pain and the knowledge of details, and in personal action in executions, we, to the extent of human power, take that check away. It is foolish to assert that this would not be the case, or that men would be equally moved by the bare record of the number of deaths. Who is moved by the registrar-general's weekly return, or the return of deaths in a convict prison?
>
> It is a human instinct which in all countries has prohibited poison as a means of executing ordinary criminals, and has compelled rulers to let supreme justice be done in methods the very coarseness and brutality of which force legislators and judges and jurors to consider painfully what they do. The guarantee against laxity in inflicting death, and therefore against a brutalization of society, is that very sympathetic horror, that pain in the hearts of the innocent, which the legislature of New York, in its hungry pursuit of happiness, is calmly legislating away. It is not making laws in order that criminals be not hurt, for convicts have no votes. Its object is to reduce the pain of the society which inflicts, not of the criminal who suffers death; and in reducing it, it is reducing that society's care to have its conscience clear. "What matters if he died? He was a criminal, and he died painlessly." That will be the real state of public feeling; and while we advocate the death penalty as the supreme deterrent, justified by the right of society to inflict adequate vengeance for wrong-doing, we hold that state of feeling to be at once dangerous and bad.

In a speech delivered at Nyack, N. Y., October 24, 1872, Chauncey M. Depew said, while speaking for the democratic national Greeley ticket:

> Corruption of all kinds had crept in, and frauds upon the ballot-box of gigantic magnitude were practiced for Grant's re-election. The time had come to restore the right of the habeas corpus and give to all the states self-government, with equal civil and political rights to all. The Grant managers were carrying on a campaign based upon passion, because they had no principle to build on. Greeley beside Grant was a giant compared with a pygmy, and the question was Greeley and constitutional government, with honesty and purity, or Grant with absenteeism, dishonesty and party legislation, with land-grabbers and stock speculators at the helm.

And yet Mr. Depew, who was the democratic mugwump of 1872, is the demi-god of the Blaine-or-bust republicans to-day, who are afraid that Gresham, who spoke for Blaine in 1884, is popular with the mugwumps of 1884. [illegible] Judge Gresham [illegible] a [illegible] republican [illegible] that of Depew.

Hon. James Buchanan of New Jersey, in a recent speech in congress, inquired; "Who are the men who are a majority of the majority of the convention that framed the Mills bill; and what do they represent?" Then he answered his question as follows:

> They are Roger Q. Mills of Corsicana, Tex.; Benton McMillin of Carthage, Tenn.; Clifton R. Breckinridge of Pine Bluff, Ark.; W. C. P. Breckinridge of Lexington, Ky.; Henry G. Turner of Quitman, Ga.; William L. Wilson of Charlestown, W. Va. Yes, Corsicana, and Carthage, Quitman and Pine Bluff are there, but where are Lowell, and Manchester, and New York and Troy, and Newark and Birmingham, and Philadelphia and Pittsburg? Either represented by the minority or not at all. Take it in a larger sense, and where do we find the interests of the great states of New York, Ohio, Illinois, of the great Northwest, and of all New England, cared for? Not one member of the majority do they have.

The question, What do they represent? Mr. Buchanan answers with the following table, which includes saw mills, grist mills and the like:

District.	Capital	Employes	Wages
Mills	522,837	867	$ 151,580
McMillin	[illegible]	1,012	[illegible]
Breckinridge (Ark.)	406,765	670	[illegible]
Breckinridge (Ky.)	3,755,167	2,252	[illegible]
Turner	512,0[illegible]	1,149	[illegible]
Wilson	[illegible]	2,613	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	$1,855,[illegible]

In other words, a majority of the majority that framed the Mills bill represent less than 9000 persons engaged in industrial pursuits.

"Bob" Ingersoll says: "I have great confidence in railroad people. I have placed my life in their keeping thousands of times and I am willing to trust a man with my vote if I trust him with my life." This is absurd. Commodore Vanderbilt, as a matter of business and self-interest, would not neglect to protect human life, because the safeguards of human life on a railroad are safeguards of railroad property and business, too; but what has the confidence that a railroad will protect your life, because in so doing it protects its business and property, to do with the question whether a man who, as railway manager, waters stock, corrupts legislatures, scalps the farmer by his tariff of freights and fares, conspires with coal, beef and oil trusts to organize an outrage upon the public, should receive the votes of his skinned and scalped fellow-citizens for president?

It is strange indeed that those who call themselves friends of Mr. Blaine continue to push him as a candidate after he has said that he "could not honorably accept the nomination, and therefore could not accept it at all." They appear to be extremely anxious for him to do what he himself has said would be a dishonorable thing.

"The policy of the administration would uncover our products, yet continue protection to the products of other sections of the country." Yesterday, in printing this sentence the word "overcome" was put for uncover.

The "Cold-Toed Boys."

Philadelphia Press.

Allen G. Thurman is the democratic statesman who thought that Grover Cleveland's first duty was to "take the boys in out of the cold" and let them "warm their toes" at the fire. Since then the president has taken in some 70,000 democratic "cold-toed" boys. Two or three years ago the mugwump Evening Post was very fond of this quotation, but we have not seen it used since Mr. Thurman was put on the ticket it supports.

To dream of a ponderous whale,
Erect on the tip of his tail,
Is the sign of a storm
(If the weather is warm),
Unless it should happen to fail.

Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow. Some signs, however, are infallible. If you are constipated, with no appetite, tortured with sick headache and bilious symptoms, these signs indicate that you need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They will cure you. All druggists.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

MEETING NOTICE.

Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.—A regular convocation of this Chapter will be held in Masonic Temple this Wednesday evening at 7:30. By order of the H. P. A. S. GIBBS, Sec.

DIED.

Near Shedd, Linn Co., Or., June 19, at 1 A. M., at the home of her mother, Miss Lottie Perry, beloved daughter of Mrs. S. J. Rinehart, aged 18 years.

Funeral from M. E. church, East Portland, Wednesday, June 20, at 2 P. M. Friends of family invited.

E. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. Lowest Prices. 5 Washington St.

NEW TO-DAY.

INSTALLMENTS OF TEN DOLLARS per month, and no interest on deferred payments, is the way F. C. GOODEN, at 109 Front st., sells those desirable lots in **SELLWOOD.**

WANTED—EVERY GIRL AND BOY IN PORTLAND to win that $10 Patti Rose gives away at the Matinee Saturday. 1t

H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison, Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

WHITE'S MAP! Now on sale. Call at once if you would secure one. 116tf EUGENE D. WHITE.

$2300 TO LOAN ON GOOD PERSONAL or collateral security, from $25 to $1000, one to 6 months. EUGENE D. WHITE.

S. HARRIS & CO'S [illegible] ARE BEST. 49 First street.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the late firm of Collinson & Ahpel are requested to settle their accounts at store, southwest corner Third and Morrison streets. 6j5tf

LECTURE

By Rev. HORATIO STEBBINS,

—AT THE—

Unitarian Church, Friday, June 22d, at 8 P. M.,

—ENTITLED,—

"MAN AND WOMAN."

TICKETS, 50c. The proceeds are for the music fund. 20j3

"WORLD" Typewriter

PRICE, $8.00.

DAYTON & HALL, 194 First Street,
20je* PORTLAND, OREGON.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

FURNITURE

I will sell at the "St. George Hotel," Corner of First and Columbia Sts.,

For account of whom it may concern,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20th,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

2 Parlor Sets, Marbletop Tables,
5 Black Walnut and Ash Bedroom Sets.
ALSO
Bedsteads, Washstands, Commodes,
Spring Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters,
Blankets, Comforts, Stoves,
Large lot Brussels Carpets, Crockery, Glassware,
Etc., etc.

E. D. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE SMALL FARM of 40 acres, on the [illegible] above Astoria; quite well improved, [illegible] dwelling, barn and other outbuildings [illegible] good bent of fruit trees, a [illegible] as tables, etc., together with the growing crop [illegible] and vegetables, and the live stock [illegible] horses, cattle, etc. Price, $2800 (including live stock [illegible] and growing crop) [illegible] for location and quality.
Portland, June 20, 1888.
J. P. O. LOWNSDALE, Agent,
20j3t 35 Stark Street.

WARNING—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing certain notes (six in number), of $150 each, made by us in favor of [illegible], and payable at the First National Bank of Vancouver, as said notes were fraudulently obtained, and will not be paid.
20jelm
D. L. [illegible],
J. E. C. DURGAN,
R. SURBUR,
H. BYRNE,
J. SUTTON,
A. J. REMINGTON.

BRITISH BARK "ROSCRANA," CAPT. MENmuir, from Liverpool, will commence discharging at Columbia dock Tuesday, June 20, 1888. Consignees will please call at the office of the undersigned, pay freight and receive their orders. All merchandise, when landed on the wharf, will be at the risk of the owners thereof, (without regard to weather,) and if not removed before 5 o'clock P. M. on each day will be stored at their risk and expense.
20j3t MEYER, WILSON & CO.

NOTICE—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the [illegible] Company will be held at Schneider's Hall, corner Third and Alder streets, Thursday, July 19, 1888, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of dissolving the corporation, winding up its business, and disposing of its property. By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Portland, Or., June 20, 1888. 20je-415w

MOUNT TABOR—PARTIES DESIRING to make money by buying land in this attractive and increasingly popular neighborhood will do well to obtain particulars of some excellent property for sale at moderate rates and favorable terms from F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 12[illegible] 25 Pine street.

FOR SALE—$[illegible], FINEST QUARTER BLOCK, centrally located in city; $9250, quarter block, with fine view on the Heights; also 300 suburban lots along the railroad, [illegible] a bargain; also a large number of lots in Albina and additions from $125 upward, and many other investments. JOHN M. GREEN, 133½ First st. 20j1*

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL QUARTER block of residence property situated on the S. W. corner 21st and K streets, facing east; streets graded and sidewalks laid on both streets; cottage house on property now renting for $30 per month. For further particulars inquire No. 45 B street. [illegible]

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—AGENTS WANTED for Multnomah and adjacent counties to handle some valuable patented articles; quick returns; good profits; no competition. $500 required for exclusive rights; worth double. Apply room 9, southeast corner Second and Oak streets. 16j1f*

COUCH ADDITION—IMPROVED and unimproved lots for sale at fair prices on easy terms; improved lots pay from 8 to 11 per cent. interest, with the value of land rising. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine street. 17[illegible]

LODGING HOUSE AND HOTEL PROprietors, attention: Lay in a supply of Bedspreads during MEIER & FRANK'S Great Sale. Prices less than cost of manufacture. To-day and To-morrow, last days. See display. 1t

FOR SALE—$1600—1 ACRE WITH HOUSE AND barn, all in fruit and shrubbery; running water; close to Jefferson street ferry and street railway in East Portland. One of the best bargains offered. Inquire of J. W. OGILBEE, Agt., 3½ Washington st. 1t

EAST PORTLAND—SOME VERY desirable lots for sale; also some property so situated that the value will double in two years. Apply to
17[illegible] F. V. ANDREWS & CO.

FOR SALE—FARMS IN YAMHILL AND POLK Counties, at prices ranging from $1500 to $15,000.
Portland, June 20, 1888.
J. P. O. LOWNSDALE, Agent,
20j3t 35 Stark Street.

YES OR NO—HOMER S. HALLOCK, agent East Oregonian, will deem it a special favor if those who have lately received a circular signed by him, and an addressed P. O. card for reply, will kindly answer yes or no. 16j*tf

HOUSEKEEPERS—SEE THE DISplay of Bedspreads in MEIER & FRANK'S window To-day and To-morrow. Last days of their Sale. Splendid White Spreads 65c, 75c to $1 00 each; full size. 1t

DO YOU WANT YOUR HAIR DRESSed in style? Call at Rosenthal's Hair Dressing Emporium, Fourth st., near Morrison. Work done by first-class artists; satisfaction guaranteed. 6j*thu&su

TO OUTWARD BOUND SHIP-masters. For sale—A case and two young bears, black and grizzly. Inquire at Knight's Drug Store, 72 Morrison street, Portland. 13j*tf

MAN AND WIFE—WANT A PLACE, CITY OR country; wife good cook; man understands horses; also good farmer; handy with carpenter tools. Apply to F. P. BROCHON, Quimby House, Fourth and C. 20j7t

REFRIGERATORS BOTH HARD and Soft Wood, and ICE CREAM FREEZERS, "White Mountain," the best made, at BRIGHAM & WEEKS, 47 First st.

SIMMONS' RESTAURANT
33 Stark street. First-class Dinners. Clam Chowder Fridays, and anything you wish cooked to order. 1*

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS of age, must write a fair hand, have some knowledge of accounts, and come well recommended. Address in own handwriting K. Y. Z., Oregonian. 20j3t

FOR SALE—$650—A CHOICE BUILDING LOT on line of street railway on Fifth street, East Portland; very cheap. Inquire of J. W. OGILBEE, Real Estate Agent, 3½ Washington st. 25m*tf

WARM AIR FURNACES AND Steam, or Hot Water Heaters, the best in the world. Address H. B. CHASE, 9 Oak street, Portland. 16ja*1m

FIREWORKS—LARGEST SUPPLY OF all the latest designs, wholesale and retail. Lowest prices. KWONG SANG WA & CO., 143 Second st., Portland, Or. 8j26*

TWO LADIES WANT BOARD AND ROOM IN family living in district bounded by Washington, Main, Sixth and Tenth streets. References. Address at once Boarders, care Oregonian. 1t

BOARDING HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED—Any person desiring first-class board and rooms will do well to call at Nos. 89 and 91 Seventh and Stark. White cooks employed. 19m*tf

A BARGAIN—IN A LOT WITH TWO COTtages on Thirteenth street, between Alder and Morrison, one block from Industrial Hall. A. M. ELKINS, 328 Morrison street. 1t

$250, $400, $450 AND $500 APIECE—CHOICE lots in Southern Portland. Fine opportunity to buy pleasant homes on easy terms. A. M. ELKINS, 328 Morrison street. 1t

WANTED—SITUATION AS ENTRY CLERK or assistant bookkeeper by a young man of some experience and best of references. Address R. B., care Oregonian. 1t

COMPETENT WOMAN WANTED—FOR COOKing and general housework in small family. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. 167 North Nineteenth, corner I street. 20j-tf

GILT WALL PAPERS, 45C.
SCHOFIELD & MORGAN, 87 Washington st. 10*tf

STORES FOR RENT—$35 AND $40 PER month; Portland National Bank Building, corner First and Pine streets. Apply at the bank. 120*10t

FOR RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, [illegible] roomed furnished cottage, with fruit and garden. Apply 445 7th st, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. 20j1f

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, not afraid of work; good opportunity for advancement. Address P. & Co., Oregonian office. 20j3

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE NEW TWO-seated family buggy, a young horse, and set of single harness. Inquire Wilbur, at Grand Stable. 19j2*

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework; would prefer upstairs work. Apply at 114 Caruthers st., cor. Sixth. 1t

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL SATIN CAMpaign Badges. Send 25c. for complete Samples. C. W. Fintley & Co., 218 N. 3d St., Phila. 120-ws

FOR SALE—4 LOTS IN THE ALBINA HOMEstead along the Vancouver railroad, for sale at a bargain. JOHN M. CRESS, 133½ First st. 20j3*

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 24m*

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE LARGE BAY GELDing, 16 hands high, weight about 1200. Trot in 3 minutes. Inquire at Godard & Frazier. 1t

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DEsires a situation at tailoring; vest or pants. Address No. 21 N. Fourth near B street. 120-3t

ROOMS FOR RENT—$10 TO $25 PER MONTH, Portland National Bank Building, corner First and Pine streets. Apply at the bank. 320*10t

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A LADY'S gossamer, fancy check. Reward on returning to 40 Second street, corner of Ash. t

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE—GOOD LOCATION and doing a first-class business. Good bargain. Address W., Oregonian office. 20j-3t

1 OR 2 GIRLS TO WAIT IN RESTAURANT—$6 per week. D. E. BUDD, Employment Office, 128 First street. 20j4t

WANTED — POSITION BY EXPERIENCED stenographer and bookkeeper. Address S. & R., care Oregonian. 1t

TELEGRAPHY — PARTIES DESIRING INstructions apply at room 7, Ash street, northwest corner First.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF SEVEN rooms and bath. DAVIS & DUNLAP, 1½ Morrison street. 20j*3t

KNABE PIANOS — WILEY B. ALLEN'S MUSIC STORE, 211 First street, Portland. 27m&sa&w-w1m

FOR RENT—A MODERN IMPROVED EIGHT roomed house and cellar at 452 Fifth street, near College. 20j3f

WANTED—A GOOD PANTRYMAN AND TWO first-class waiters at Fretmann's, on First, near Oak. 1t

FOR SALE—UNION LODGING HOUSE, 87½ N. First street. Inquire on premises. Mrs. Halverson. 20j6*

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 181 Tenth st, cor. Yamhill. 20j3

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK; no washing. N. W. cor. Fourth and A streets.

FOR RENT—NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT the N. W. corner Sixth and G streets. 20j3t

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WOMAN PREFERRED. Apply New City Hotel, Albina, Or. 20j2t

WANTED—A GIRL TO CARE FOR A BABY. Apply at 101 N. Sixteenth, cor. F. 20j3t

WANTED—GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK at 1[illegible] Stark st., bet. 6th and 7th. 1t

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, [illegible] Morrison street.

The variety of designs is rather lim[illegible]
We display them in our Furnishing [illegible]
45 cents each.

[illegible]hing to become very popular, the price [illegible]
a yard.

FOR DECOR[illegible]
JUST RECEI[illegible]
Obscure Glass P[illegible]
Opal Plac[illegible]
Porc[illegible]
—BY—
S. E. [illegible]

SPECIAL [illegible]

We have received and placed on sale the [illegible] purchased of a well known commercial gentleman [illegible] goods houses in the United States, comprising [illegible] samples, no two alike. The goods are new and [illegible] ity of our daily increasing trade.

LADIES, remember every article of the above [illegible] of 50 per cent.

During the balance of this month we will [illegible] Goods department, and introduce the Latest and [illegible]

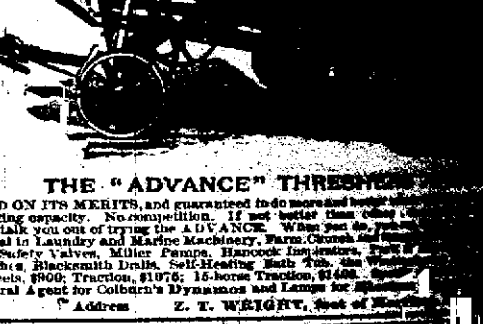
Our prices are decidedly the Lowest [illegible] New York.

SPECIAL [illegible]

50 doz. BOYS' PERCALES WAISTS, [illegible]

McALLEN & [illegible]
165 Third St., Portland [illegible]

P. S.—We will meet any cut made [illegible] or any house or firm in the city.



THE "ADVANCE" THRESH[illegible]

SOLD ON ITS MERITS, and guaranteed to do more and better [illegible] separating capacity. No competition. If not better than [illegible] agents talk you out of trying the ADVANCE. When [illegible] also deal in Laundry and Marine Machinery, Farm, Church and [illegible] Orme Safety Valves, Miller Pumps, Hancock Inspirators, [illegible] Wrenches, Blacksmith Drills, Self-Heating Bath Tub, [illegible] on wheels, $900; Traction, $1075; 15-horse Traction, $1400 [illegible] General Agent for Colburn's Dynamos and Lamps for [illegible]
Address Z. T. WRIGHT, foot of [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

SUNNYSIDE!

THE NEAREST AND CHOICEST OF PORTLAND SUBURBS.

The gaps in the track-laying for the Motor Railway between Morrison street bridge and the terminus at Sunnyside are being rapidly filled up.

The Steam Motors will arrive in a few days.

The line will be in operation by the end of this month.

There will be sixty-two daily trains each way.

Sunnyside is due east from the centers of Portland and East Portland, on East Portland city limits.

Distance from the river about one and one-third miles.

There is certainty of early and rapid advance in prices at which lots and blocks are now offered.

For maps and prices call early on
J. FRED CLARK & SONS,
General Agents for
Sunnyside Land Improvement Co.,
13 Stark St. and at Sunnyside.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

The finest and best paying properties on principal streets of Portland.

Choice residence lots in the City, East Portland and Albina.

Also several 5 and 10 acre tracts.

Farms throughout the State at from $5 to $60 per acre.

A fine paying saw mill property in a flourishing town located in the Willamette Valley. Has every modern improvement. Will sell for cash or exchange for city property. Owner wishes to retire from business.

Money to loan in large and small sums on real estate. Collections made for residents.

SIMON & SALOMON,
30mf 127½ First Street.

FOR SALE—HOMES.

One of the finest quarter blocks in the city, central location, partly improved, east and south front [illegible]
Fully improved lot, with two houses, one block from two street car lines, (much add [illegible]
Lot on Front st., with improvements; houses all occupied and in good repair; rent $70 [illegible]
Quarter block on South Seventh street [illegible]
Another on South Sixth street [illegible]
ALL CHOICE PROPERTIES.

A. E. BORTHWICK,
133½ First St., cor. Alder.

[illegible] The Oregonian.

[illegible] the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: [illegible]

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

[illegible] SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND, June 19, 6:49 P. M.

[illegible]

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

[illegible] June 19.—Indications for the [illegible] hours beginning at 4 A. M., June [illegible] Oregon and Washington territory, fair [illegible] preceded by local rains in Washington [illegible] and Northern Oregon; warmer.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

[illegible] Pacific—Passed Heron: Mrs. E. A. [illegible] Classic and Miss Kate, P. J. Gulli[illegible] Ross and wife, E. A. Ladiure, C. M. [illegible] Admiral Upshure of U. S. navy, C. M. [illegible] Singer, Mrs. A. Jense, Miss Fanny K. [illegible] John L. Emerson and wife, and ninety [illegible] emigrants.

[illegible] Short Line—Passed Huntington: Jas. [illegible] Thomas James, J. J. Davison, H. Wobber [illegible] and family, J. F. Brown, James Rodman [illegible] and wife, Mrs. J. V. Woods, James [illegible] I. A. Muldrum, wife and two children, [illegible] emigrants.

[illegible] & California—Passed Medford: F. D. [illegible] and wife, Henry Crews, George Small [illegible] J. A. Rives and wife, Mr. Williams, [illegible] Portland, Mr. Tobin, Mrs. S. S. Warner, [illegible] Rhodes, Ebe Mayer, George Cooksey [illegible] White and mother, F. E. McComb, [illegible] Volo, S. W. King and wife, Mrs. [illegible] L. Hove, Mrs. James Agler and child, [illegible] Charles O'Malley, R. M. Tobin, Mar[illegible] Luther L. Holden and wife, W. A. Mar[illegible] J. A. Ginzan and wife, G. T. Millo, [illegible] wife and child, James Alexander, [illegible] three immigrants.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS RECORDED JUNE 19.

[illegible] Improvement Co. to W. K. Smith, west [illegible] lots 5, 6, 7, 8, blk 103, west ½ lots 1, [illegible] 6, 7, 8, blk 104, May 31; $17,500.
[illegible] and wife to Alice A. Fain, lots 5, 6, blk [illegible] June 13; $2500.
[illegible] et al. to P. & W. V. R'y Co., 23x38 [illegible] ft on Harrison, 23 ft east Water street,
[illegible] Pacific Improvement Co., part blks 101, [illegible] $1000.
[illegible] R'y Co. to W. K. Smith et al., 23x117 [illegible] May 31; $1000.
[illegible] Miller and wife to F. Opitz, 110x100 ft [illegible] street, 150 ft west of North Twentieth,
[illegible] and wife to Jos. Keiff, lot 3, blk 6, [illegible] East Portland, May 14; $275.
[illegible] Land Improvement Co. to H. L. Hol[illegible] Sunnyside, June 15; $730.
[illegible] to S. M. Rinaman, lot 18, blk 1, [illegible] Irving's, East Portland, June 18; $900.
[illegible] to City of Sellwood, lots 12, 13, blk [illegible] June 19; $500.
[illegible] and wife to T. S. McDaniel, 20 [illegible] 1 north, 2 east, June 18; $1000.
[illegible] to Mary Elliott, 160 acres, sec 28, [illegible] June 19; $1.
[illegible] Lone Fir Cemetery Co. to P. T. Lomex, [illegible] cemetery, May 1; $15.
[illegible] for the day, $36,091.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

[illegible] First and Columbia. A. B. Rich[illegible]

BRIEF MENTION.

[illegible] damp yesterday.
[illegible] concert to-morrow night.
[illegible] trains at low rates will pay.
[illegible] for your summer trip to the coast.
[illegible] is somewhat republican, and so is Port[illegible]

[illegible] grocers' picnic has been postponed

[illegible] Portland Restaurant will not be opened [illegible]

[illegible] is still there with teams to meet the [illegible] desiring a drive.

[illegible] the grocer, is unrivaled for choicest [illegible] and table delicacies.

[illegible] Creesman concerning matters of dress. [illegible] can rely on him. 111 First.

[illegible] strangers and new arrivals in town, [illegible] know you have rooms through THE [illegible]

[illegible] San Francisco you will find THE [illegible] at the corner of Market and Geary and [illegible] Cut this out and keep for reference.

[illegible] a pleasant evening on the river [illegible] can take the steamer Sellwood from [illegible] street at 7:30, 9 or 10:30 P. M.; [illegible] at 8:30, 10:20 or 11:50 P. M.

[illegible] the shipments over the west side yester[illegible] two Æolian organs, addressed to points [illegible] and Polk counties; also pianos de[illegible] parties in Benton county. These are [illegible] of many shipments this season by [illegible] 71 Morrison.

[illegible] to-day the Portland Restaurant, [illegible] below Oak, west side, will be opened [illegible] Seeger & Richards, all of whom have [illegible] connected with the business in [illegible] Seeger and Richards more re[illegible] Friemann's. The prices will be in [illegible] with the times, and the table will be sup[illegible] the best the market affords.

PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE.

[illegible] saying goes, "straws show which way [illegible] blows," the testimony given in black and [illegible] regarding the merits of an article, and by [illegible] whose daily experience is calculated to [illegible] familiar with such subjects, then [illegible] note carries more than ordinary [illegible]

GILMAN HOUSE, June 3, 1888.
[illegible] I have tried a bottle of your Robert[illegible] complexion and find it a most delight[illegible] beautifying the skin and leaving [illegible] effects. For the future I shall use no other [illegible] Sincerely yours,
JEFFREYS LEWIS.

EXCURSIONISTS.

[illegible] Pacific and Union Pacific rail[illegible] excursion tickets will be exchanged to [illegible] over the famous Canadian Pacific [illegible] on application at the office of this [illegible] No. 6 Washington street, thus en[illegible] excursionists to see Puget Sound and [illegible] National park over the finest dining [illegible] our route in the world.

[illegible] of the many cash registers [illegible] the dealers is the new nickle plated [illegible] Crystal Palace, 104 First street.

[illegible] way to take care of your country [illegible] for a day is to take them to the New [illegible] rooms, 11 Alder.

[illegible] running "Domestic" stands at the [illegible] at Garrison's machine store, 167

[illegible] orders for printing calling cards from [illegible] at Ed Dekum's, 41 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

[illegible] $1 per dozen. Thwaite's, 167 First.
[illegible] Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 [illegible] supplied.
[illegible] Candies, Soda and Cigars, go to [illegible] Washington streets.
[illegible] The Vienna.
[illegible] for Lunches and Oysters.
[illegible] for all Hemorrhages and all [illegible] equal to it. [illegible] the Extract [illegible] Genuine in bottles [illegible] only.

Advice to Mothers.

[illegible] syrup should always be [illegible] teething. It soothes the child, soft[illegible] cures wind colic, and is [illegible] Price, 25 cts. a bottle.

[illegible] importance to the owners of the [illegible] to see none but [illegible] Sewing Machine, Store, at [illegible] for W. F. Nye's [illegible] Oil. Just received [illegible] trade and at retail.

RA[illegible]

Panels

Porcelain

[illegible]AL &

SA[illegible]E

contents of [illegible]

every article known [illegible]

attraction, and will [illegible]

above named will be sold [illegible]

[illegible] Newest Tints in [illegible]

A. T.:

[illegible] from 4 to [illegible]

McDONNEL[illegible]

[illegible], Oregon.

[illegible]HERS AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL [illegible]

CHOICE PROPE[illegible]

[illegible] acres near Terminal [illegible] and has been [illegible] platting into lots. [illegible] Residence Property [illegible] acres (in timothy) [illegible] mile from East [illegible] acres, house and barn, [illegible] miles from [illegible] several acre tracts on [illegible] choice business and [illegible] city. [illegible] half blocks and blocks [illegible] Albina, Southern Portland, [illegible] additions. [illegible] a number of fine farms, [illegible] ette Valley. For sale by

HOWARD & FLA[illegible]

110 Second St., [illegible]

OSWE[illegible]

Oregon Iron & S[illegible]

First Additio[illegible]

Lots and Blocks for Sale [illegible] Installment Plan

For further particulars apply to [illegible] CARDWELL & [illegible]

G. W. DUST[illegible]

[illegible] Estate, No. [illegible]

[illegible] CLOTHING.

We still have full lines of Light Summer Suits in the most desirable patterns, and at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in the Northwest for reliable all-wool goods.

An unequaled selection of

Furnishing Goods

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Pongee, Alpaca, Mohair and Seersucker Coats, with and without Vests; Linen and Mohair Dusters, White and Fancy Vests; large lines of Elegant Neckwear at 50c. Summer Underwear & Straw Hats marked 'way down. We will not carry them over, if prices have anything to do with it.

If you are going to the coast it will pay you to examine our

[illegible] Suits

Before purchasing elsewhere.

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

MEIER & FRANK.

Black Goods —AND— Dress Goods DEPARTMENTS.

New Weaves in Black Goods Just Received, Imported by us Direct.

Embracing among many others a very popular weave of former seasons, viz.:

SATIN FINISHED [illegible]

In New Striped Effects,

With plain to match (sold separate if desired), splendid wear and elegant appearance. ALSO—Satin Finished [illegible], [illegible] Mourning, Cloak [illegible] for summer wear, [illegible], Lace [illegible] Veilings in all Worsted. ALSO—A complete line for Summer and early Fall wear of Priestley Silk Warp Black Goods, the largest stock in Portland.

Black Goods.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN PORTLAND.

Special This Week:

36-inch, a Good Grade All-Wool Surah Serge, at 37½c per yard.

Dress Goods.

Our splendid assortment has been replenished by New Linen Mohair Sicilians, 54 in. wide, Henrietta Cloths, Granites, Drap d'Almas, Fancies, etc.

☞ Our Prices Always the LOWEST.

Specials This Week:

36 and 38-inch All-Wool Tricots, Mixed Effects and Solids, 46c yard.

All-Wool Checked Dagmars, 37½c per yd.

English Cashmeres, all shades, 19c per yd.

Broadhead Worsted Dress Goods,

SOLE AGENTS for Portland.

Large New Lot just received of these stylish and splendid wearing fabrics.

A GREAT SALE —OF— Bedspreads.

In Crocheted, Honeycomb and Fine Marseilles Patterns,

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY,

To-Day and To-Morrow—Last Days.

We offer over 2000 White Bedspreads at the following prices. READ CAREFULLY, and note the great difference between the regular prices and prices quoted for this sale only:

100 Newport, 10x4, for 65c each.	Regular price, $1.
100 Peerless, 10x4, for 95c each.	Regular price, $1.30.
250 Peerless, 12x4, extra, for $1 each.	Regular price, $1.40.
200 Peerless, 12x4, Ex. Sup., $1.20 each.	Regular price, $1.75.
300 Peerless, 12x4, Marseilles, $1.35	Regular price, $2.00.
300 Acme, 12x4, extra, for $1.75 each.	Regular price, $2.50.
200 Acme, do, Ex. Sup., for $1.85 each.	Regular price, $2.50.
150 10x4 Fringed, Col., (asst.), $1 each.	Regular price, $1.50.
150 11x4, Extra heavy, do, $1.25 each.	Regular price, $1.80.
200 Honey Comb, Col. bord., $1.05 each.	Regular price, $1.50.

The Higher Grades French and English Marseilles also Greatly Reduced for This Sale.

HOTELS and LODGING HOUSE PROPRIETORS and HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE.

This Sale gives you THE OPPORTUNITY to lay in a supply of Spreads at a Less Price than they can be purchased in quantity from manufacturers.

DISPLAYED ON CENTER TABLES. FOR THIS SALE.

MEIER & FRANK.

First, Second and Taylor Streets.

Established 1857.

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.

Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.

Factory and Salesroom, Weidler's Mill, Telephone No. 436.

PORTLAND Business College PORTLAND OREGON.

Second and Yamhill Streets.

Young and middle-aged men and women educated for business pursuits in the shortest time consistent with thorough work and at the least expense. Private and class instruction, day and evening, in arithmetic, writing, correspondence, single and double entry bookkeeping, banking, shorthand, typewriting, business and legal forms, commercial law and all common school branches. Students admitted at any time. Catalogues on application.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.—Few realize the extent of Portland's growth until they take a drive to one extreme or the other. Yesterday a reporter had occasion to go out B street as far as the cars would carry him, and was somewhat disappointed to find that they did not go beyond Seventeenth street, though the track is laid to Twenty-second. The reason is that the extra cars designed to meet the requirements of the extension have not arrived, and until they do the whole line will not be traversed by the company's rolling stock. In all directions dwelling houses have sprung up as if by magic. In Wilson's, Goldsmith's, White's and the additions to the east lots are being built upon, and the prices they command will surprise many who have not kept informed about the real estate market. This is particularly the case to the west, where the land is elevated. On Nob hill several elegant dwellings are in course of construction and many streets are being improved.

THE OREGON MAY-APPLE.—Mrs. F. E. Briggs of La Center writes to THE OREGONIAN to say that the singular plant concerning which inquiry was made a short time since, and which was ascertained to be the *Achlys triphylla*, is in Woolson's catalogue of hardy plants called Oregon May-apple. This is a very appropriate name, as the plant is related to the May-apple or wild mandrake (*Podophyllum peltatum*), common in the Middle and Western states, and resembles it very much in the leaf, both being members of the barberry family. A well-known cathartic, podophyllin, is extracted from the root of the May-apple, and perhaps the Oregon May-apple may contain some useful principle in the root as well as the delightful odor in its leaves. Hereafter the sweet-scented plant sold around the streets by boys, sheaves of which can be seen in many saloons, restaurants and other places, will be known as the Oregon May-apple.

BIDS FOR WATER GATES AWARDED.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the sub-committee of the waterworks was held in the parlor of Ladd's bank, for the purpose of examining the various bids for furnishing check-valves and water-gates, and to award the contract. There were present Henry Failing, W. S. Ladd, J. Loewenberg and P. C. Schuyler, and Chief Engineer Smith. A number of bids which had been handed Engineer Smith were examined, and the relative and comparative merits of the valves and gates discussed at much length. After a careful investigation of the question, and listening to the statements of the engineer, the committee concluded to make the following awards: For a check valve the bid of John Barrett for $242 94 was adopted; the Chapman water gates were given the preference, and the bid of Goldsmith & Loewenberg for $1419 30 was accepted.

CHANGES IN STEAMBOAT MASTERS.—Capt. L. A. Bailey, who at one time had charge of the river division of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and who for some months past has been captain of the S. G. Reed, one of the night boats between Portland and Astoria, recently tendered his resignation. He has accepted a position in the Portland & Coast Steamship Company and will assume command of the steamer Alliance, which will ply between Portland and Shoalwater bay, Gray's harbor and other points along the coast. Capt. Henry Emken, who has for so long had command of the towing steamer Ocklahama, has been promoted to the captaincy of the S. G. Reed. Capt. John Tell, who has been pilot on the steamer Dixie Thompson, will hereafter take his place in the wheelhouse of the Ocklahama.

THE ILLUMINATING PARTY.—W. G. Steel, who will conduct the illumination of Mt. Hood for the Fourth of July, has selected his party and perfected all arrangements for the start, which will be made Tuesday morning, June 29, at 6 o'clock. Besides Mr. Steel the party consists of O. C. Yokum, J. M. Breck, Jr., G. H. Gove, Dr. J. M. Keene, Lieut. O'Neil, Wm. M. Walker and Prof. W. A. Wetzell. Two teams will be taken. It is the intention to camp at the snow line on the night of the 30th. Mr. Steel guarantees to burn 100 pounds of red fire on the summit of the mountain. He has written to a committee of citizens at Sissons, Cal., regarding the illumination of Mt. Shasta, and to a Seattle committee in reference to the illumination of Mt. Rainier, but has received no replys from either as yet.

NO SALE FOR CLEVELAND BADGES.—A First street dealer in notions imported, previous to the state election, a lot of Cleveland badges, to be worn in the buttonhole. The result of the election proved disastrous to his hopes of profit, for he cannot sell a single one since. They are enameled black and show on the face a horseshoe, inside of which is Grover Cleveland's monogram, and around the outer edge that never-to-be-forgotten motto, "A Public Office is a Public Trust." A good democrat who was offered one as a present yesterday said he would not wear it if it were of gold. Speaking of badges, a lock of wool seems to be the great favorite now throughout the state. At Salem, a few days since, a man came near being shot for attempting to pin one of these badges on a bedrock democrat.

ONE PLEADED GUILTY, THE OTHER CONVICTED.—Charles Meyers, indicted for larceny in the store of Leon Swett, pleaded guilty in the criminal court yesterday morning, and will be sentenced to-day. James Clarke, his confederate, demanded a trial. His case was submitted to the jury at 3:30, and fifteen minutes later a verdict of guilty as charged was rendered. Clarke will be sentenced this morning.

TO PREVENT WASHOUTS.—Supt. Smith, of the waterworks has a force of men at work putting that portion of the pipe line between the city limits and Palatine hill pumping station on solid foundation, in order to prevent such washouts as caused one day's water famine last winter. In the city limits nothing has been done, and Supt. Smith considers that it is the province and the duty of the city officials to do something in the matter. Washouts occur with the regularity of heavy rains at the scene of last winter's break, and the pipe is exposed. At Hood and Grover streets and another point on the road big washouts have occurred. If the city would build gutters at threatened points all danger of breaks could be obviated.

SIX MONTHS' FURLOUGH.—Major W. A. Jones of the United States engineer corps has not asked for nor obtained a furlough for some time, and has been constantly attending to the duties of his office. He has been granted a six-months' leave of absence, commencing to-day. All books, papers and work, either in hand or projected, have been turned over temporarily to Capt. Willard Young, who, during Major Jones's absence, will look after his department. It is highly probable that Major Jones will go East during his half years' furlough, and he expects to devote his time and attention almost exclusively to the management of the Portland Reduction works, in which he is largely interested.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FINED.—District Attorney Henry E. McGinn, charged with assault and battery on Rev. Ezra Haskell, withdrew his plea of not guilty in the police court yesterday and pleaded guilty. Then Judge Dement fined Mr. McGinn $10, taking occasion to remark that both Mr. McGinn and Rev. Mr. Haskell have good reputations and are not given to disgraceful street brawls. Judge Dement said that the assault was unjustifiable, but there had been much aggravation before it took place, which naturally tended to excite the defendant. He therefore felt justified in imposing the lowest fine prescribed by law.

DENIES A CHARGE.—James Riley, who was arrested for fighting with Messrs. S. and P. Neppach, denies that he insulted any lady or that there was any lady connected with the affair. He says the trouble arose out of politics and he feels aggrieved at the remarks made in THE OREGONIAN concerning him. The Neppach Bros. state that Riley did insult a lady in front of their store. Probably the evidence in the trial will decide the matter. Riley is a workingman and if he did not insult any lady did not deserve the criticism he received. But if he did he deserves more than he got.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.—Articles incorporating the Alaska Gold Company were filed with the county clerk yesterday by J. H. Brown, D. M. Dunne and C. A. Hughes. Capital, $2,500,000. The object is to carry on a general mining business in Oregon, Washington territory and Alaska, with headquarters in Portland. The Oregon Bituminous Rock Company was incorporated with $25,000 capital by John Bays, David Steel and John Burke. The object is to quarry rock, grade and pave streets with bituminous lime rock and do a general contract business.

JOHN B. PRICE'S ESTATE.—The executors of the estate of John B. Price filed their account in the county court yesterday, showing the receipts to have been $15,174 39, disbursements $2,954 47, leaving a balance of $12,219 92. The account was allowed and approved and the court ordered that the amount on hand be distributed in accordance with the terms of Price's will as follows: One-fifth each to Mattie E. Mitchell, John F. Price, James H. Price, Charles F. Price and one-fifth to be held in trust for Geo. A. Price.

INDICTMENTS.—The grand jury yesterday returned a number of true bills, but as most of the indicted persons have not been arrested, only one of the indictments has been furnished for publication. The one referred to is Aage Peterson, for the larceny of $5.45 and railway and steamship tickets worth $294 from C. Gilbertson, June 5. Not a true bill was returned in the cases of Agnes Woodward and Grace Hamilton, charged with robbing Frank Shaw of $25.

BONDS FILED.—In the county court yesterday the following county officers, elected June 4, filed their bonds: A. P. DeLin, coroner, $3000, with Frank Hacheney and Gustaf Wilson as sureties; George Harold, assessor, $5000, with John Donnerberg and Thomas A. Jordan as sureties; Thomas Hurlburt, surveyor, $5000, with Wm. Showers, A. J. Young and John McQuinn as sureties.

WANTS ROCKETS FIRED OFF.—A correspondent at Beaverton writes: "In connection with the illumination of Mt. Hood, I would suggest the use of a few rockets. Half a dozen sent up at intervals of a minute before the red fire is touched off would add much to the general effect."

MAN AND WOMAN.—The sale of tickets indicate a full house at the Unitarian church Friday evening, when Rev. Horatio Stebbins delivers his popular lecture on the above subject. Admission, 50 cents.

NEXT SUNDAY'S GAME.—The return game between the Portlands and Willamettes will compare with the league contests. Boats from Alder and Washington streets and trains from Lincoln street.

DR. C. B. DARRIN of Seattle, W. T., one of the firm of Drs. Darrin, 20 Fifth street, this city, is in town and will remain Wednesday and Thursday. He will devote his time to straightening cross-eyes.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL MEETING.—Advices from St. Paul where the Transcontinental Association is holding a meeting, are that the session will probably last during the entire week. It is the purpose to adjust the tariff in accordance with the interstate law. Much interest is manifested as to the probable rate the Pacific coast will be accorded under this arrangement. B. Campbell, general freight agent of the O. R. & N. Co., is attending the conference.

LOCAL NOTES.

There were ample rains in Eastern Oregon and Washington yesterday.

A marriage license was granted yesterday to J. L. Weatherby and Catherine Beers.

J. P. O. Lownsdale is offering bargains in farms. See his "ad." under "New To-day."

Sheriff Bentley of Multnomah county yesterday took Ralph Crocker to the penitentiary, to serve four years for horse-stealing.

J. Rosenfield, a native of Austria, and William MacMillan, a native of Great Britain, filed declarations of intentions of becoming citizens in the county clerk's office yesterday.

The appeal of James B. Stephens from the assessment of damages on the extension of Twelfth street, East Portland, was dismissed at plaintiff's cost by Judge Shattuck yesterday.

The place formerly owned by Robert Pittock, two lots on the corner of Front and Woods streets, was sold yesterday by the Portland Trust Company for $5000 cash to W. T. Bodley.

Neither the O. R. & N. Co. nor the Oregon Improvement Company elected officers yesterday. They are waiting advices from New York as to whether the newly-elected directors have qualified.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Iron & Steel Company yesterday the old board of directors, viz: S. G. Reed, C. Smith, Wm. M. Ladd, Theodore B. Wilcox and Martin Winch, were re-elected.

Investigation shows that there is plenty of water in Mr. McCaffrey's artesian well on Portland Heights, but the valves in the pumps were too small to furnish the quantity needed. New valves will be put in at once.

Yesterday John L. Carroll, arrested on election day, on a charge of aiding and abetting in illegal voting, was held over to appear before the United States grand jury, under $100 bonds, by United States Commissioner Paul R. Deady.

In the police court yesterday Ah Gunn, charged with stealing pigeons from McGuire & Co., was held to answer in $100 bail. Judge Dement also disposed of a number of cases, the "clean-up" of election day and the two previous days.

The net proceeds of the sale of the St. George hotel property, belonging to the estate of Pierre Manciet, amounting to $43,820 45, of which $15,600 was coin and the rest certificates of deposit, were turned over to County Clerk Wm. Church, Jr., yesterday.

The signal service station here is soon to be supplied with a thermograph. This is a self-registering thermometer which keeps a continuous record of the temperature on a properly prepared sheet of paper. It will be a valuable addition to the office.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Portland & Willamette Valley railroad was held yesterday, but on account of the absence of Col. C. F. Crocker, who is in attendance on the republican national convention, it was adjourned to July 2 at 3 P. M.

The three suits of the Portland & Willamette Valley Railway Company vs. W. K. Smith et al., to condemn rights of way and for a decree fixing the compensation therefor, were dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff corporation by Judge Shattuck yesterday.

Default of the defendants was entered in Judge Stearns's court yesterday in the divorce suits of Carrie B. Hennig vs. Otto E. Hennig and Frank W. H. Dow vs. Eva May Dow. The first mentioned case was set for trial this afternoon and the latter for July 5.

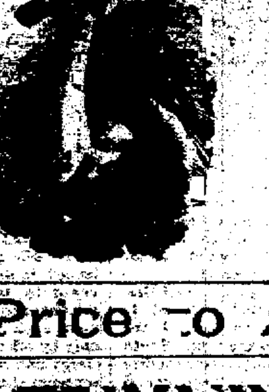
W. F. Matthews, arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Eli Morrill on election day on a charge of aiding and abetting illegal voting, was discharged by United States Commissioner Paul R. Deady yesterday, there being no evidence to warrant his being held.

Some of the lower wharves still lack a few inches of being covered by water. The river at the head of the locks at Oregon City, at 9 o'clock last night, was 4 feet 3 inches above low water and was falling slowly. It was at a stand from 9 P. M. to 1 o'clock this morning. At Albany the river was falling slowly, and at Harrisburg it rose one foot yesterday.

Despite the unfavorable weather, 300 persons attended the excursion given by the Sunday school of the Adams-street M. E. church of Sellwood, on the steamer Telephone yesterday. A free ride of 140 miles was given the children of the school. The ride down the river was magnificent, the tarry at Cathlamet full of enjoyment and the return trip by sunlight and moonlight inspiring to all.

A lad who lives in a cottage near the armory, and who rides a strawberry roan pony, is likely to get himself into trouble. He rides in a reckless manner and much faster than the law allows. He has several times narrowly escaped injuring passers on the streets, and a day or two since ran down a little girl at the corner of East Park and Washington streets. Fortunately the pony was not so careless as the boy and leaped the girl to avoid going over the girl, so she escaped without other injury than being knocked down.

A Sick Stomach and an Aching Head promptly cured by TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.



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One Price to All.

NEW TRIMMINGS.

We have just received per express from New York another invoice of BEADED TRIMMINGS, in JET, STEEL, COPPER, BRONZE, OLIVE, NAVY, GARNET and BROWN. Also a full line of SILK GIMPS AND BRAIDS.

We now claim the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Trimmings in the City, and can furnish anything in this line, either by the yard or single ornament. We would call special attention to the following beaded passementeries:

[illegible]

Cream. Pink. Blue.

Many of our friends have been disappointed during the past two weeks in not finding certain trimmings they desired, as we had sold out entirely. We trust that with the new additions to our stock we will be able to meet any and all demands for these goods.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

We would once more call your attention to our stock of Laces and Embroideries. Unless you have examined our stock you have no idea of the immense variety we are showing in these lines. Ladies preparing their summer wearing apparel will do well to visit this department.

[illegible]

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT.

RECEIVED

A New Line of Ladies' and Gent's Shoes for Summer Wear.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First St.

SOMEWHAT SHOWERY.

A Day in June Which Portlanders Did Not Enjoy.

People are getting about tired of showery weather and are looking anxiously for the weather to "come off," as they say in Maine. The barometer began to rise yesterday forenoon and public expectation kept pace with its movements. A little after noon a very violent shower began, lasting about half an hour, during which time nearly half an inch of rain fell, choking gutters and flooding street crossings. It seemed as if Jupiter Pluvius had emptied his tanks and barrels and thrown out all the water in his factory.

At 3 P. M. the barometer had mounted from 29.77 to 29.94, and there were patches of blue sky to be seen, and things began to look propitious for fine weather. A little after 5 o'clock there came down another pitiless shower, in which was a slight mixture of hail, lasting, however, only a few minutes. It seemed as though old J. P. had formed some odds and ends of rain and hail storms, and had determined to clean everything out and start in on a fresh brew for next fall. The sun tried to set clear, and came near doing it, and the chances are that there will be but little more of this rainy weather. What glorious weather we shall have when the rain is over, and how nice vegetation will look, fresh, green and luxuriant, and always remember that it will not be long till we will be wishing for rain again!

PERFUMES.

It is so well known that we carry the largest stock and finest qualities of perfumes in Portland, if not indeed of any retail firm on the Pacific coast, that any remarks on the perfumery trade seem almost superfluous. But we have just received a lot of new odors and some very attractive designs in bottled goods. Full stock of genuine Farina colognes. W. M. WISDOM & CO.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

MANICURE GOODS

And instruments, the largest and most complete assortment in the city, at Wisdom's.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ATTRACTIONS!

We have just received a large line of
BEAUTIFUL PUNGENTS IN FANCY GLASS
AND PORCELAIN, CAMEO AND SATIN
WARE AND ANTIQUE SILVER; ALSO,
COLOGNE BOTTLES AND
PITCHERS, TOILET SETS, PUFF
BOXES, JUGS AND VASES OF THE NEW
"BROCHE" GLASS, WEISBADEN
WARE, ETC.

The above are the very latest attractions in the Eastern cities.

W. M. WISDOM & CO.,
Corner First and Stark Streets.

A. FELDENHEIMER

—THE—

LEADING JEWELER

Cor. First and Morrison Sts., Portland.

Diamonds Clocks
Watches Bronzes
Silverware Optical Goods

Reasonable rates. Country orders solicited.

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison,

Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.

Headquarters for All American Watches.

E. C. Seiger, M. D., Homœopathist and Surgeon,

MAGOON BROS.

LIVERY & HACK STABLE,

Third and Madison.

Hacks for riding, per hour	$1 50
Calling, first hour	1 50
Each additional hour	1 00
Theaters and Parties:	
One or two persons, to and from	$2 00
Three or four persons, to and from	3 00
☞ No charge for baggage that can be taken on hacks.	
Two-Horse Coupes:	
Riding and Calling, per hour	$1 00
To and from Theater and Parties, per couple	1 50

TELEPHONE 331.

Embody the highest excellencies in shapeliness, comfort and durability and are the reigning favorites in fashionable circles.

Our name is on every sole. J. & T. COUSINS, NEW YORK.

Agents for PORTLAND, ORE.,

Protzman & De France.

Portland Mechanics' Fair

OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.

EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth Annual Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association.

Improvements now being made will insure ample space for exhibits and accommodations for visitors. No expense will be spared to make the coming Fair superior to any given by the Association.

Applications for space can be made to

A. S. WHITING, Sup't. Office 143 First St.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

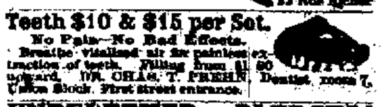
EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.



H. B. LITT

Manufacturer of Ladies' All-Wool and Silk Dresses and Wraps, corner Third & Alder P. O. Box 397, Paris office 33 Rue Richer

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 00 upward. DR. CHAS. T. FREEN, Dentist, room 7, Union Block. First street entrance.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 149 First St.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

JULY FOURTH FIREWORKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIRECRACKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Wholesale.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF ALL kinds of Fourth of July Goods.

CAMPAIGN OUTFITS,
SHIRTS, CAPES, CAPS, LEGGINGS,
BELTS, TORCHES,
And all goods suitable for
CAMPAIGN PURPOSES
—AT—
EASTERN PRICES.
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

FLAGS, MUSLIN AND BUNTING, Wholesale and Retail.

10 CTS. PER SHEET—2000 PIECES OF MUSIC, Published at 40, 50 and 75 cents.

25 CTS. FOR BATHING SUITS. [illegible]

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

[illegible]

COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

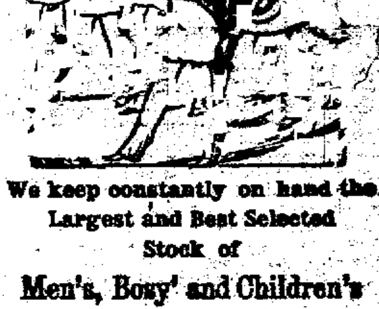
[illegible]

Receive Strict & Prompt Attention

—AT—

[illegible] & Co's

The Clothiers & Hatters.



We keep constantly on hand the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's

Clothing,

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS,

ETC., ETC.

We have just received, per express, direct from New York, a shipment of

72 Men's Suits

Suitable for the present season. They are nobby, handsome and stylish.

We keep constantly on hand a full line of

Domestic Dress Suits.

1, 3 and 4-button Cutaways, Prince Alberts and full Dress Suits for evening wear.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING SALE will be continued during this month.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO

Cor. First and Morrison.

WAREHOUSES FOR LEASE

ON THE LINE OF THE

NARROW GAUGE.

At Coburg, Brownsville, Fairview, Lowson, Spicer, Crabtree, West Scio, Scio, West Stayton, Shaw, Mackay, Eastside Junction, Switzerland, Townsend, Woodburn, Folse, French Prairie, Armstrong, White's, Dallas, Monmouth and Airlie, just as they stand, and additions to be at expense of party leasing.

600,000 Bushels Grain.

SEALED BIDS for the year, from July 1, next, to July 1, 1889, for any single warehouse or group of warehouses, accompanied by a guarantee that they will be filled to their capacity and the same shipped out over this line during the year, will be received until Monday, June 25, 1888, at the office of the undersigned, corner First and Pine streets, Portland.

1813 CHAS. N. SCOTT, Receiver.

FIREWORKS.

A large supply of every variety on hand, including Roman Candles, Bombs, Skyrockets, Firecrackers, Lanterns and Torpedoes.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail, at the LOWEST PRICES.

ON CHONG WA & CO.,

140 Second St., cor. Alder, Portland.

FIREWORKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF EVERY KIND IN STOCK, including Roman Candles, Bombs, Sky-Rockets, Firecrackers, Lanterns and Torpedoes. For sale, wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices.

HOP CHONG & CO.,

No. 60 Second St., cor. Pine.

JOHN BARRETT,

DEALER IN

Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Supplies

MANTLES, GRATES, ETC.,

HAS REMOVED

To No. 89 FIRST STREET.

SAM'L H. TAYLOR,

GENERAL AGENT

Thomson Houston Electric Co.

Complete Systems of Arc & Incandescent Electric Lighting.

SELF-GOVERNING ELECTRIC MOTORS,

234 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

DR. F. W. FREEN,

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, Vitalized Air Administered.

Room 54, Union Block. [illegible]

[illegible] MATTERS.

[illegible]

The value of drainage is not practically understood by farmers [illegible] in ten. Men do not [illegible] principles involved, or go [illegible] in a sensible way. Many [illegible] land is not wet," and, therefore, [illegible] too [illegible] at the [illegible] time, [illegible] feel a [illegible] going to un- [illegible] of the Country [illegible] that many [illegible] have underdrained [illegible] wealthy in [illegible] that [illegible] experience with [illegible] Underdrained [illegible] of atmosphere [illegible] While [illegible] the water, from the [illegible] for days [illegible] four [illegible] April [illegible] all who have made a [illegible] crops, can be [illegible] many lands and [illegible] a system of proper drainage.

[illegible] IN [illegible] CATTLE.

[illegible] answers a [illegible] concerning this disease [illegible] is contagious and much [illegible] used to prevent its spread. [illegible] and a [illegible] Some[illegible] and fields [illegible] used to be plowed and [illegible] a year will elapse between [illegible] of the disease.

As a precaution a seton should be put in [illegible] two years old, [illegible] at the ends, [illegible] Make two in[illegible] inch wide and six inches [illegible] the front [illegible] should be [illegible] and pushed [illegible] of the [illegible] easy to [illegible] at once. [illegible] prevent its [illegible] and the crust [illegible] weather [illegible] once a week to keep [illegible] be given [illegible] it will drink. [illegible] should be [illegible], and a solution of one part of carbolic acid in twenty parts of water applied to the [illegible] often. Salt should be placed [illegible] of the animals, and they should [illegible] of pure water. Young animals [illegible] rapidly are most subject to this disease. [illegible] should be removed to poorer [illegible] as a matter of precaution.

Another cure appears for this terribly destructive [illegible] generally in [illegible] the Farmer's Review [illegible] correspondent in Wood Lake, Neb. He [illegible] out of seventy-five, last winter, [illegible] after they were [illegible] rowel, so he inserted in [illegible] of the rowel saturated in turpentine and corrosive sublimate. Since [illegible] That was considered [illegible] and he found it [illegible] year-old steers and [illegible] settled next the skin in some part of the body. If a leg was affected they died within twenty-four hours of [illegible] corrosive sublimate [illegible] turpentine alone [illegible] The result was not [illegible]

[illegible] of the Review objects to the use of corrosive sublimate, as it causes sloughing [illegible] He asserts that turpentine alone will do if used early enough. [illegible] in the [illegible] stages, where it can [illegible], and adding corrosive sublimate [illegible] advanced stage and danger [illegible]. The cure [illegible] not long [illegible] and reported in THE OREGONIAN, was for a clot of blood in the ducts of the foot, and the treatment was "nerving" the affected [illegible]. The Nebraska cases had blood settled next the skin in different parts of the body. The [illegible] now recommended is entirely different. Perhaps all cases have the blood in the foot also, and the cure tried on that might act as a preventive for the whole system.

SMALL FARMS FOR PROFIT.

California is unfortunate in being monopolized by land owners who hold large tracts, and fortunate again in having many sections occupied by small farms that are very successful. A physician who went to that state on account of his wife's health writes back that the section where he lives is cut up in farms of ten to thirty acres, and the owners realize from $1500 to $3000 a year by growing fruits. The large farms generally grow grain and earn small profits; the prosperous farmers are those who make the best of small acreage. The conditions there and in Oregon are far more equal than many imagine. This state can offset their fruit growing, whether of oranges, peaches, apricots, olives or our own sorts of fruits, by showing as good yield and as great profits. There is only a beginning of fruit growing in Western Oregon, and Eastern Oregon has not fairly made a beginning. There are thousands of locations to be purchased in small tracts in all parts of Western Oregon, and in the hills of Wasco county, where fruit growing has been successful, and a man with ten acres in fruit will soon find his hands full. If he has ten acres more (twenty in all) to use for garden, pasture and to grow feed he can be independent and find enough to do all the year round.

Let us plan awhile what can be done with twenty acres, and then compare this possibility with what is usually done with large farms, and it will be seen that a small farm affords the most comfort and yields by far the best returns. The market gardens around Portland and Salem and in Douglas county illustrate what small farming can do when devoted to vegetables and small fruits. The success of orchards where the trees are only young, illustrates what can be done in fruit growing districts. It is unnecessary to recapitulate. The market for our fruits is unlimited when used for drying or canning. The world is our customer. It may be said that in vegetables it can be overdone. When canneries are in full operation and the quality of [illegible] small fruits and vegetables is known [illegible] and will give occupation to those [illegible] meantime, beans are a staple and the [illegible] for all products must grow as fast as the business of small farming can increase.

Stand to-day on some good point to overlook an Oregon landscape and you see in the [illegible] groups of farm buildings at intervals of nearly a mile square. The landscape [illegible] for churches are hardly ever [illegible] villages and schoolhouses are far apart and thinly attended. If you go [illegible] it is to find poor fences, [illegible] buildings. Good im[illegible] rather than [illegible] every town—a [illegible] enter[illegible] many far[illegible] painful [illegible] and [illegible] ordi[illegible] lowlands might be [illegible] in garden stuffs and small fruits and the uplands to orchards, [illegible] acre. The other [illegible] who said he owned a small [illegible] of Chicago, on which there were three swales in as many acres. The land seemed worthless, but he had it underdrained, and astonished all who knew it by the success of his crops. Good drainage and some manure, with thorough culture, had transformed those miserable swales into productive acres that rivalled the best prairie lands, and excelled any prairie that was not similarly improved.

DAIRY EXPERIENCES.

Hoard's Dairyman gives the following as the experience of E. E. Gernon, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, for the year 1887, with his dairy of only nineteen cows:

The nineteen cows made [illegible] pounds of butter, and cream sold was worth enough to make the total for cream and butter over $1700. The butter averaged [illegible] cents per pound, and the cows averaged [illegible] pounds each. He estimated that twenty pounds of milk made one pound of butter. The skim milk at 20 cents per cwt. was worth $215, and nineteen calves at $2 50 each made $47 50. He did not estimate the value of manure per cow at more than $5 per animal, but putting it at only $3 [illegible] for each cow they averaged $100 each for the year 1887.

His estimate for keeping a cow in Wisconsin must considerably exceed the cost in Oregon, but he gives it for 1886 as follows: One and one-half tons mixed mill feed at $13, $19 50; ¾ ton hay $6; ¾ ton wild hay, $3 75; 36 bushels roots, $2 50; pasturage, $5; corn fodder, $4. Total yearly being $38 75. In 1887 he fed ensilage for November and December which considerably reduced the cost for that year. The net income from his cows averaged $61 25.

Mr. Gernon made his first use of ensilage in 1887 and expresses his entire satisfaction with it. It gives a better flavor to butter and he thinks reduces the cost for the keeping of a cow one-third. Such is the testimony of dairymen universally at the East, and as far as tested on the Pacific coast.

His summer management is to pasture a field near the barn, allowing half an acre to the cow, the balance of the feed being mill feed and hay and five pounds of wheat shorts daily, until corn fodder is grown, when they have all of it they can eat up clean. Shorts or middlings are better than bran to feed with young grass, or with ensilage, as they do not have as laxative an effect. A month before calving no grain is fed, and for ten days previous they are kept up on dry feed. The calf stays with the cow until the milk is fit for use, and is never fed new milk after it is taken from the cow.

His cows are mostly young grade Jerseys and weigh [illegible] pounds, not being yet at their best. A few are native cows that have proved good milkers and have been retained. Two old cows he has threatened to dispose of for years, but the churn says they are profitable. They cost sixteen cents a day to feed and their product is worth forty-five cents. His experience says: "Don't sell a good cow unless to buy a better one."

The morning winter feed, before milking, is 2½ pounds of marsh hay, then a feed of 20 pounds of corn ensilage, 4 pounds of wheat [illegible] and 1 pound of oil meal—the bran and ensilage having been mixed over night. At night the same feed is given, only the hay is fed last. At noon the cows are let out to drink, the water being warmed to sixty or seventy degrees.

As fast as a canful is milked it is carried to the dairy, strained in a Cooley can, and while warm is submerged in water and [illegible] and skimmed just before the next milking time. The cream is poured into a vat, so made that warm or cold water can be run around it; twelve or fourteen hours before churning the temperature is raised to seventy degrees, and a little buttermilk is added, saved from the last churning. By using this buttermilk the churning is immediately ready; there is no need to wait for the cream to ripen. This quick ripening greatly helps the flavor. The butter comes in thirty to sixty minutes in a revolving barrel churn run by horse power.

Churning stops when butter grains show in the least; then the buttermilk is drawn off for the next churning and the remainder is washed in weak brine at a temperature of fifty to fifty-five degrees, and salt is stirred in, two ounces to the pound. The churn stands for one or two hours, being turned three or four times. At the end of this time the churn is revolved until the butter is partly massed. It is packed in tubs or pails without the use of a butter worker.

He believes in winter dairying. If the cows calve in the autumn the bulk of their product comes while prices are best, and the cows take their vacation during the months when the heat is oppressive and flies troublesome.

FUTURE OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Mr. R. M. Bell, special commissioner of the agricultural department, is now making a tour of the United States with a view to report the fitness of localities for sheep culture, and the variety of growths best adapted to that purpose. The commissioner is a practical shepherd and said to be well adapted to the business in hand. It is believed his investigations will bring forward many interesting facts that will bear on the future of American sheep husbandry.

To sum up this matter clearly, the department of agriculture is trying to secure and place before American flock owners a mass of information as to peculiarities of soil, herbage, temperature, etc., of the different sections of the country, not before attainable, and necessary to enable sheep husbandry to acquire the prominence it is entitled to.

A writer who discusses the future of sheep husbandry suggests that the most prevalent and popular type of sheep in the present day has yet to be materially modified. The corrugated pelts of the much prized Merino has to be smoothed out by increase of size of the carcass that it covers, so that the food and labor now expended to produce a fleece containing 50 to 70 per cent of grease should become more profitable by converting the superabundance of grease into meat or wool. How to breed up the Merino to this improved state is a very important question and will be answered in time by success. When that shall be accomplished the Merino will be a better proportioned animal and worth more money, and will pay better profit, even though it is already the most profitable breed on the great pastures.

The census of live stock shows that in the states—not counting in the Western territories—a large proportion of sheep are found in the Northern states where there is little wild pasturage and rigorous winters are a heavy tax on keeping them. In ten Southern states, where climate and herbage offer much greater inducement, there are only 13 per cent of the sheep of the nation kept. Outside of Kentucky and Virginia the business of sheep husbandry is almost entirely neglected, and the few sheep kept are unimproved in carcass or fleece. The most desirable fine wools are grown in South America, South Africa and Australia, where cold weather is unknown. This gives encouragement for the belief that the Southern states can produce the finest wools in excellence and all the natural conditions are favorable. When the South commences to keep sheep it is more than possible that it will become a popular business and engage capital largely.

In this connection much depends on the report Commissioner Bell shall make as to the conditions of the South with reference to sheep and wool production. It is more than probable his report will show a favorable temperature and great supplies of herbage suitable for sheep and general conditions favorable to sheep husbandry. The future of sheep and wool production will inevitably be shaped on the favoring conditions prevailing in different sections, and wherever the most favorable conditions prevail, there sheep husbandry will find encouragement and will increase.

DAIRY BREEDS OF CATTLE.

While stock generally are depressed in all branches, and beef cattle are rather low in comparison with other breeds, it is pleasant to know that dairy stock are in fair demand and command a good price. Captain Apperson, of Oregon City, who has paid especial attention to Jersey cattle, informs THE OREGONIAN that while prices are not as high or the demand equal to what it was four or five years ago, the demand the present season is active and based on the improvement of the dairy interests of the country, while before that it was speculative and far from permanent.

The increased demand over the past few years seems to be reliable and indicates that the [illegible] a stronger hold on the attention of the farmers. Many purchasers [illegible] dairy stock in [illegible] the result will be the production of good herds of Jersey grades from the common cows of the country. The indications point to the building up of many good dairy herds, not only from Jerseys, but from other butter breeds. There are many who prefer Holsteins and are introducing that breed. Between the various dairy breeds and the crossing of them on common cows, Oregon will soon possess a dairy interest to be proud of.

MARKET FOR DRAFT HORSES.

A glance at facts will show that the great cities of the world make a market for horses far greater than all the rest of the world. New York alone needs 25,000 horses annually. The life of a horse that works there is only four years, owing to the paved streets and hard work required. Consider all the cities in the same proportion and it explains why the breeding of horses is a very lucrative business, more so than almost any other branch of stock raising at the present time. Year by year the demand increases with the growth of cities, and regularly the quality of the stock produced improves and is more valuable. The best breeds of horses in Europe were imported to the United States until some breeds—as the Percherons—are better represented here than where they originated.

Oregon has kept well to the front in respect to improvement of horse stock, and may be proud of the ability to show horses with any Western state. Her horsemen are too remote from the world's great markets to make as much profit from the business as breeders can who live at the East, but the bunch-grass pastures east of the Cascades can make a horse as tough of sinew and firm of bone and flesh as any range the wide world over. In this time of depression of stock interests it is probable that breeding good draft and road stock promises as much profit as any branch of stock raising, and possibly more than any other.

MR. ALISKY'S ANSWER.

PORTLAND, June 19.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

In reply to, and for information of Mr. Charles Louis Kuhn and those who, like him, are equally ignorant in regard to the purposes, principles and tendencies of the North American Turner Union, I would beg to state that not the hauling down, but the hoisting of the German flag over Turn hall was an insult, not only to the Turners but to the whole liberal population of this city. The dead emperor, whom as a man I personally respect for his good qualities and virtues, was neither a member of the Portland Social Turn Verein nor of the N. A. Turner Bund. He was not mayor of our city, nor governor of Oregon, nor president of this Union, and we are not supposed to hoist our flag for outsiders. He was at the head of a despotic government, which strangles free speech, liberty of the press, and even prohibiting the circulation of the organ of the Turner Union, the *N. A. Turnzeitung*. His principles and the principles of his government are diametrically opposed to our free institutions and the N. A. Turner Union, and we as a body, or any liberty-loving citizen of this country cannot consistently mourn for a dead potentate, even if he was ever so good, without violating our republican principles. Therefore the flag which had been hoisted without the consent of the Turn Verein had to come down to save the honor of our society and to avoid being ridiculed by the most intelligent and enlightened of our countrymen as well as all true native-born republicans.

The Turn Verein is not only composed of Prussians, who may have a peculiar reverence for the house of Hohenzollern, but of all kinds of Germans—Germans from Austria, Germans from Hungaria, from Russia, Switzerland and Alsace, who never were and never would be subjects of his majesty, the emperor of Germany. The best members of the Turner Bund are those who fled in 1849, after the failure to unite the whole nation under one republican banner, from the reactionary despotism of King William, who invaded the south of Germany and murdered the young republic in the cradle. Should we, the pioneers of liberal ideas in our fatherland, mourn over the loss of a man who has created a military despotism unequaled in the world, under whose burden the nation is ground into dust, who has no sympathy for us or our principles? Or should we mourn for him who in his inaugural address has proven that he is the son of his father? No, never. If any member of the Portland Social Turn Verein or Mr. Charles Louis Kuhn or other admirers of monarchical institutions, feel in duty bound to mourn over their dead emperor, they can do so; for my part, they may put the flags over their houses at half-mast, put crape around their hats or at their door, but they must not force the same upon their fellow members of the Turn Verein; especially since the principles of this society are in opposition to monarchs and monarchical institutions. Flags at half-mast on men-of-war, custom-houses and consular offices are only common courtesies amongst nations, and do not mean anything; but floating from the top of Turn Halle or our courthouse (was the latter hoisted to catch the German vote?) are as much out of place as a Russian flag hoisted on English territory. It matters little what Mr. Kuhn and other cranks say about this; the bulk of the republican element of this nation, whether native or foreign born, will render a verdict and say if I am right or wrong.

If the Portland Social Turn Verein should, as Mr. Charles Louis Kuhn and all of his ilk evidently wishes them to do, expel me from its ranks, I should consider this act as an honor to me, for I will not have anything in common with a lot of flunkeys and lickspittles or anything which is foreign to the ideas of every true American.

EDWARD ALISKY.

ONLY A PERSONAL INSULT.

PORTLAND, Or., June 19.

Referring to a communication in this morning's OREGONIAN, headed "An Insult to the Dead Emperor," permit me to state that when the news of the emperor's death reached us the president of the Turn Verein ordered the German flag at half mast. The action of Mr. Edward Alisky was upon his own responsibility, and not an act of the Turn Verein, and he will be called upon to explain his action before the board of directors of above society. Very respectfully,

GUSTAV MERSE,
Secretary P. S. Turn Verein.

AN UNHEEDED REMINDER.

The N. Y. *World* (dem.) in a double-leaded article published on the 2d inst., reproaches President Cleveland for his laxity in enforcing the civil service laws, according to his own voluntary pledges on his inauguration and his letter of acceptance. The *World* says:

These declarations were voluntarily made. They surely committed the president to a radically different line of policy from that outlined by the reform league and indicated by the "clean sweep" in most of the states, by the unrebuked activity of office-holders in party management and political affairs, and by the manifest influence with the president of notorious bosses and machine manipulators who follow politics as a trade.

To prove that he has not surrendered his convictions, let him remove a few of the superserviceable spoilsmen who have evaded or broken the law and defied his instructions. Let the office-holders be admonished, in terms that they will heed, to keep away from the national convention and to attend to the duties for which they are paid. The democratic machine politicians will support the party ticket. They have no other alternative. They prefer half a loaf to no bread. But unless something shall be done to satisfy the reformers that the president will do better than he has done for the past two years, he will lose much of the support that he has hitherto regarded as so valuable. The time is getting short.

THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT.

U. S. district grand jurors appear and answer to their names. Jury impaneled; G. B. Cochran appointed foreman.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

Portland & Willamette Valley Railway vs. W. K. Smith et al. (three suits); dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

In the matter of the assessment of damages on the extension of Twelfth street, in East Portland; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Carrie E. Hennig vs. Otto E. [illegible]; default of defendant entered; set for trial to-morrow afternoon.

[illegible] W. [illegible] Dow vs. Eva May Dow; default of defendant entered; set for trial July 5 at [illegible]

[illegible] will be sentenced to-day.

State vs. James Clarke; verdict of guilty as charged.

THE DRYING OF FRUIT.

An Interesting and Important Experience—Results of Experiments in Our Own Vicinity.

Canning fruits is a business that requires technical knowledge and appliances beyond the means of average farmers, and can only be accomplished by them as the result of co-operation on their part on quite a large scale. But every farmer can have his own evaporator and make excellent dried products of any sort he chooses. There are so many who are interested in this business and require information from others of more experience than themselves, that THE OREGONIAN has within a few days sought and consulted different ones who are largely experienced in fruit-growing, to learn what process each one uses to make prunes of the best quality—for the evaporator that can make prunes can make any other dried fruits.

This does not follow, however, *vice versa*, for the Salem evaporator, organized last year, failed on plums while it succeeded with apples. That company used something like the oldest evaporator, but this year has torn them out and is putting in an entirely different heater. The present process generates the heat outside and uses a hot air fan to blow it into the drying room, which is long and shuts on the furnace.

Mr. Hidden of Vancouver has made a good reputation for his dried fruits, as have others of Vancouver, and their plan is very simple and effective. They have a furnace of arched brick of any length desired, and distribute the heat by means of large pipes going and returning the length of the hot air chamber. Over this he has a large open chamber, bricked up for some feet, and then of wood, with at the walls and with deep doors, ten inches wide, to admit three trays of fruit. This is as simple as can be made use of, and he says is effective.

Dr. Cardwell has tried several kinds of evaporators, and now prefers the simple arrangement as used by Mr. Hidden. He had one evaporator of that plan at work last year. His furnace was 24 feet long and only 16 inches wide, but this year his new furnace will be 24 inches wide. Mr. Lambert of Milwaukee and Mr. Clarke of Salem have had various drying apparatus, and are coming to use a simple brick arch for the furnace, with a 12-inch pipe to lead the smoke and heat to the front and two 8-inch pipes to take it to the flue, or stack, for final egress.

These men all need large capacity for evaporating fruit, as their orchards are developing and the present yield of fruit is very large. They have learned that "haste makes waste" in fruit drying, and their intention is to have so much capacity that they can evaporate a hundred bushels of whole prunes in twenty-four hours without hurrying the process. The fruit is dipped first in a solution of hot lye-water that cuts the skin and opens all the pores, so to say, and thus facilitates evaporation. If too hot and the skin able to hold steam, the fruit cooks and bursts and much of it runs away and is lost. Cutting the skin with hot lye and using more moderate heat, does not cook the fruit and cause waste. It only evaporates gradually and the saccharine matter is all saved in the prune or other fruit, and it has greater weight and finer quality.

The men named are among the leading fruit-growers and their dried product stands among the first for quality. They have studied together and compared experience and cannot afford to make inferior fruits. The whole science of fruit-drying is to have hot air judiciously applied. There are patented evaporators in abundance and no doubt they do good work, but the fault these men named find with such is that they hurry the process, and the application of heat is sometimes too direct. To cure a prune is not to dry it to "skin and bone," but is to dispel unnecessary moisture and retain every atom of the saccharine and preserve it in such agreeable form as to be pleasant to the taste. Soft and rich-flavored fruit, so cured, has a preference and commands a price in the world's markets by all who appreciate true excellence.

Mark Levy, the fruit dealer, has a fruit-drying concern on the corner close to the Stark street ferry, on the east. His furnace is nine feet below the lowest fruit tray, and he says this makes it impossible to burn fruit, whatever degree of heat is used. This is an important point in fruit drying, and experienced men make it a study to devise ways to secure a diffusion of heat, and to have fruit dry equally all through the dryer. Levy uses this first and has another dryer that he calls "the finisher." All fruit is changed to wooden trays from the wire trays and put in this second evaporator to finish drying it, but that hardly seems necessary in a well-regulated dryer.

FROM GREELEY TO LINCOLN.

An Extraordinary Message to the President After Bull Run.

The following remarkable letter was written by Horace Greeley to President Lincoln after the battle of Bull Run, and is printed for the first time in the June *Century*. It will be remembered that before the battle Mr. Greeley had kept a standing headline in his paper—urging the armies "Forward to Richmond—Forward to Richmond:"

NEW YORK, Monday, July 29, 1861.
Midnight.

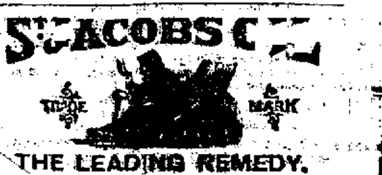
Dear Sir: This is my seventh sleepless night—yours, too, doubtless—yet I think I shall not die, because I have no right to die. I must struggle to live, however bitterly. But to business. You are not considered a great man, and I am a hopelessly broken one. You are now undergoing a terrible ordeal, and God has thrown the gravest responsibilities upon you. Do not fear to meet them. Can the rebels be beaten after all that has occurred and in view of the actual state of feeling caused by our late awful disaster? If they can—and it is your business to ascertain and decide—write me that such is your judgment, so that I may know and do my duty. And if they can not be beaten—if our recent disaster is fatal—do not fear to sacrifice yourself to your country. If the rebels are not to be beaten—if that is your judgment in view of all the light you can get—then every drop of blood henceforth shed in this quarrel will be wantonly, wickedly shed, and the guilt will rest heavily on the soul of every promoter of the crime. I pray you to decide quickly and let me know my duty.

If the Union is irrevocably gone, an armistice for 30, 60, 90, 120 days—better still, for a year—ought at once to be proposed, with a view to a peaceful adjustment. Then congress should call a national convention, to meet the earliest possible day. And there should be an immediate and mutual exchange or release of prisoners and a disbandment of forces. I do not consider myself at present a judge of anything but the public sentiment. That seems to me everywhere gathering and deepening against a prosecution of the war. The gloom in this city is funereal—for our dead at Bull Run were many, and they lie unburied yet. On every brow sits sullen, scorching, black despair. It would be easy to have Mr. Crittenden move any proposition that ought to be adopted, or to have it come from any proper quarter. The first point is to ascertain what is best that can be done—which is the measure of our duty, and that very thing at the earliest moment.

This letter is written in the strictest confidence, and is for your eye alone. But you are at liberty to say to members of your cabinet that you know I will second any move you may see fit to make. But do nothing timidly nor by halves. Send me word what to do. I will live till I can hear it at all events. If it is best for the country and for mankind that we make peace with the rebels at once and on their own terms, do not shrink even from that. But bear in mind the greatest truth: "Whoso would lose his life for my sake shall save it." Do the thing that is the highest right, and tell me how I am to second you. Yours, in the depths of bitterness,

HORACE GREELEY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* (London), speaking of the renomination of Cleveland, says: "The point of the contest about which we (the British) feel most interest in this country is the tariff question." There is also considerable interest about "that point of the contest" in the United States; and it is allied with the hope that the British "interest" will be disappointed.



THE LEADING REMEDY.

THE TRADE SAYS SO.

[illegible]

GOLDEN
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
THE WORLD-FAMED LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG REMEDY.

(Copyright, 1888.)

Are You Sick?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite [illegible]

BILIOUS FEVER. DAVID G. LOWE, Esq., of *St. Agathe, Manitoba, Canada*, says: "About one year ago, being troubled with a terrible bilious attack, fluttering of the heart, poor rest at night, etc., I commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and derived the very highest benefit therefrom."

MALARIAL FEVER. MRS. MOLLIE E. TAYLOR, of *Crawfordsville, Ind.*, writes: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is one of the greatest medicines in the world. I gave it to my little girl and it cured her of the malarial fever."

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of *Springfield, Mo.*, writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

LIVER DISEASE. MRS. ELIZABETH J. BOSHWAW, of *Sidney, Ohio*, writes: "My little boy was so afflicted with liver trouble and other diseases that our family physician said he could not live. In fact, they all thought so. I gave him Dr. Pierce's Pellets and they saved his life. We have also used the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for throat and bronchial trouble, and found such perfect relief that we can also recommend it very highly."

LIVER DISEASE. [illegible] was unable to do my [illegible] and sleep [illegible]

SICK HEADACHE. [illegible] wise found it all [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. [illegible] such medicine [illegible] them."

"THE BLOOD IS [illegible]

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures all humors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Virulent blood-[illegible]

A medicine possessing the power to cure such inveterate blood and skin diseases [illegible] portrays, must certainly be credited with possessing properties capable of curing [illegible] diseases, for none are more obstinate or difficult of cure than Salt-rheum.

SALT-RHEUM AND RHEUMATISM. "COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 18th, 1887. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Gentlemen*—For several years I have felt it to be my duty to give to you the facts in relation to the complete cure of a most aggravated case of salt-rheum, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' An elderly lady relative of mine had been a great sufferer from salt-rheum for upwards of forty years. The disease was most distressing in her hands, causing the skin to crack open on the inside of the fingers at the joints and between the fingers. She was obliged to protect the raw places by means of adhesive plasters, salves, ointments and bandages, and during the winter months had to have her hands dressed daily. The pain was quite severe at times and her general health was badly affected, paving the way for other disease to creep in. Catarrh and rheumatism caused a great deal of suffering in addition to the salt-rheum. She had used faithfully, and with the most commendable perseverance, all the remedies prescribed by her physicians, but without obtaining relief. She afterwards began treating herself by drinking teas made from blood-purifying roots and herbs. She continued this for several years but derived no benefit. Finally, about ten years ago, I chanced to read one of Dr. Pierce's small pamphlets setting forth the merits of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and other medicines. The name struck my fancy, and [illegible] immediately recommended [illegible] sufferer from salt-rheum [illegible] took one bottle, [illegible] that it would [illegible] better, and [illegible] half-a-dozen bottles [illegible] to notice an improvement [illegible] was entirely cured [illegible] and healthy as a [illegible] improved; the [illegible] almost cured, so that [illegible] enjoyed excellent [illegible] return of either [illegible] seems to have entirely [illegible] She is now over eighty [illegible] extreme age.

I have written this letter [illegible] see fit, hoping that many [illegible] read it and obtain relief [illegible] —for 'Golden' it is [illegible] the multitude of [illegible] zealously flaunted [illegible] metals.

INDIGESTION, BOILS, BLOTCHES. REV. F. ASBURY HOWELL, Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dullness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION. [illegible] poured first in her face, [illegible] whole of the lower limbs [illegible] elbows and [illegible] treated by several [illegible] the use of the medicine [illegible] and is now well and [illegible] saved her life and [illegible]

Mr. T. A. Ayres, of [illegible] vouches for the above facts.

Sore Eyes.—[illegible] of sore eyes, [illegible] ical Discovery, [illegible]

HIP-JOINT DISEASE. MRS. IDA M. STRONG, of *Ainsworth, Ind.*, writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

Fever-sores.—ALICE H. CRAWFORD, of *Sioux Rapids, Buena Vista County, Iowa*, writes: "Six years ago I was cured of 'Fever-sores' by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

A BAD BREAK. [illegible] of a [illegible] it up perfectly."

Goitre, or Thick Neck.—[illegible] Gray Street, Elmira, N. Y., [illegible] Medical Discovery [illegible] your good advice, [illegible]

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING [illegible]

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs) by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Blood, and Lungs. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While [illegible]

LUNG DISEASE. MRS. RUTH A. SICKLES, of *Ocean Port, Monmouth Co., N. J.*, says: "We have used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' in our family for the last two years, and find nothing else to equal it. One of our children had the pneumonia, and one lung became consolidated, but by the use of the 'Discovery' she has entirely recovered, and is now in good health."

COUGH OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING. [illegible] family, with good [illegible]

Raised Blood.—[illegible] writes: "I was [illegible] quantities of blood, [illegible] months, but after [illegible] Discovery,' and [illegible] do considerable work, [illegible]

CONSUMPTION. SOLOMON BUTTS, of *North Clayton, Miami Co., Ohio*, writes: "I have not the words to express my gratitude for the good your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has done my wife. She was taken with consumption, and after trying one doctor after another I finally gave up all hope of relief. Being very poor and having but one dollar in the world, I prayed to God that he might show me something; and then it seems as though something did tell me to get your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' My wife took it as directed, and as a result she is so she can work now."

LUNG DISEASE. [illegible] ished. I was [illegible] was a great [illegible] cured by the use of [illegible]

GAINED 25 POUNDS. Wasting Disease.—WATSON F. CLARKE, Esq., of (Box 104), *Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Can.*, writes: "I would like to give you a slight testimonial for the benefits which I have received from your preparations during the past twelve months. When I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I did so at the solicitation of J. A. Gormlie, druggist, of this place. He had sold me many other preparations, always recommending your 'Discovery,' which I did not take, owing to prejudice. However, I finally took his advice and your medicine, and have never been sorry for either, as I am to-day a healthy man, while one year ago I was not able to work and was a burden to myself. At that time I weighed 123 pounds, and to-day I weigh 147 pounds. Then I used to eat about one meal a day, and now can eat four or five if I dared to. After all these benefits, how can I refrain from adding my testimonial, unsolicited, to the thousands already in your possession."

ASTHMA CURED. [illegible] to be asthma, [illegible] breathing [illegible] creased. [illegible] use of your [illegible] ful medicine. [illegible] general debility, [illegible] and I found [illegible] We are now never [illegible]

Mrs. W. H. [illegible] first began taking [illegible]

Chest Disease.—E. B. NORMAN, Esq., of *Anon, Georgia*, says: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine for pain in the chest that I have ever known. I am sound and well, and I owe it all to the 'Discovery.'"

WORTH $1000 A BOTTLE. W. R. DAVIS, Esq., of *Bellville, Florida*, writes: "I have taken your wonderful 'Golden Medical Discovery' and have been cured of the worst case of consumption. I am now sound and well, and have only spent three dollars, and I would not take three thousand dollars and be put back where I was. I am endeavoring to have all my neighbors keep your remedies in the house."

CONSUMPTION. [illegible] enjoy. When I [illegible] of consumption.

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price [illegible]

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, [illegible]

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

[illegible]

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC [illegible] is invaluable for all affections of the Throat and Breathing Organs, Colds, [illegible] and all [illegible] and Bowels, [illegible] at Druggists.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

[illegible] ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Real Estate Title and Trust Company for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the company, [illegible] Ainsworth building, Portland, Oregon, on Monday, June [illegible] at 4 o'clock P. M.

J. THORBURN ROSS, Secretary.

The Lafayette French Restaurant

FRENCH DINNER,

Including Half-Bottle Wine [illegible] Cafe,

FIFTY CENTS.

No. 182½ First Street, bet. [illegible] Washington. Up Stairs.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

Feed, Groceries, Provisions,

140 FRONT STREET.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

What is said to be the largest lumber cargo loaded on Puget sound is that placed on the Br. ship El[illegible], at Port Gamble, for Australia. The total [illegible] cargo is 1,[illegible] feet.

[illegible] bark [illegible] arrived in Royal Roads 18th [illegible] from Liverpool in a passage of 140 days. Off Cape Horn, heavy weather was met and 260 boxes tin plate and 356 tubes were jettisoned.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Arrived—Br ship British Ambassador, Newcastle, A.; ship Rose [illegible], Tacoma; [illegible] Sarana, Honolulu; str Willamette Valley, Yaquina bay. Sailed—[illegible] Seattle; Br bk Seneca, Sligo; [illegible] Port Townsend; str [illegible].

PORT HADLOCK, June 19.—Sailed—Bk Eureka, San Francisco.

TACOMA, June 19.—Arrived—Ship Dashing Wave, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, June 19.—At 5 P. M., clear; wind southwest.

THE HOTELS.

QUIMBY.

R Johnston, San Fran
H Miles, Los Angeles
W J McGuire, do
F J Miller, Canby
Mrs R M Reed, San Fran
A Blue, Salem
O L Moore, do
Wm Shoffner, O & C R R
J P Ferry, do
Miss Tonnis, do
G H Pease, McMinnville
H W Gorman, Pasadena
G A Crew, do
W A Wilson, Salem
P Bryant, Solo
J Randean, Kingsley
D Fisher, St Paul
W Huff, Eugene City
Miss Hoelbeck, Yaquina
Miss Hoelbeck, do
G Griffith, do
T W B Smith, Long Tom
Mrs Abbott, City
Mrs Hamilton, City
R F Bartel, San Diego
J Daly, do
M Hernin, do
G C Rivett, Chicago
H Fletcher, Tacoma
T Hayward, do
N Holt, do
L Christensen, do
A Porter, do
J Barthelt, North Yaki
P D McKay, N P R R
W F Clarke, do
G C Condit, Kansas City
T K Shaffer, Chicago
F S McFerren, Kansas
Miss Henderhott, Sheridan, Or
P Wallace, w & s, Chicago
C M Ross, Asotin, W T
C H Burns, Tacoma
G W Dows, Pittsburgh, Or
C H Gann, Alaska, Or

J J Spicker, Latah
G W Genge, Roseburg
G M Prior, do
F Wilson, [illegible]
G Lofaker, [illegible]
J A Arnold, City
H Abbott, do
W W Crawford & w, Neb
C B Kinney, North Bend
H Hubbard, do
G Holbeke & w, Hunters
Jos Vlies, Wis
Peter Wallace Col'bia C'y
R Liny, Woodburn
Miss Sneed, Albany
G J Ledrow, Monmouth
J C McLafferty, Silver Cy
Mrs M E Morse, St Paul
W J McAfee, Minneapolis
W Smith, Walla Walla
P J Knapp, Kelso
J D Thomson, Pine City
S G Badley, LaCamas
C W Wilson, San Fran
J Rogers, do
Wm Stevens & w, do
F F Brocton & w, do
J Jones, Cowlitz
J R Burton, Spokane F
Mrs Hilbert, Victoria
Miss Hilbert, do
M Muller, do
W Pearson, Wisconsin
J E Phillips, do
Mrs M L Brown, Vermont
S Singerlaw, Oysterville
Ed S Gill Agt Fairow's Soap Bubble Co
A Howard, Goldendale
C J Wilsone, Boise
G P Baker, do
G W Olds, McMinnville
S Harner, do
F Armstrong, do
J E Miles, do
T Kelly, San Francisco

Western Baseball Club—San Francisco.

J McLaughlin,
L Hanley,
J Tilson,
J McMullen,
A Collet,

C Miner,
D Mahoney,
J Murdock,
W Whaley,
W Allen,

Our Boys Hose Team No. 1—Walla Walla.

E Sanderson,
Will Conlin,
W Howard,
Jack Bryant,
Jack Conlin,
H Bryant,
W A Tackabery, Bellmt
T Lockwood, Philadelph
Mrs E Glncken & ch, Brookfield
Jno Bolander, Tacoma
J L Castle, N Yamhill

Thos Hart,
H Howard,
Jack McKenzie,
Will Bry,
Walt Markham,
Ed Morgan,
C W Pruley, Brownsv
M Hernin, Los Angeles
A Lieve, Brookfield
G Holboke & w, Hunters
D Baker, do
L Creps & w, do

INTERNATIONAL.

J A Cain, Sheridan
P McKern, do
W H Zeigler, Cal
N C Nelson, do
M Monheim, do
J Stanton, do
J L Gruber, do
L H Spense, do
E Steener, do
W P James, do
Gus Tufel, do
A J H Carter, do
H Heidel, do
T C Young, do
J P Eaton, do
T G Cliff, do
S J Black, do
R C Reevis, do
E T Hook, do
A Lang, do
J A Confair, Minn
H M Bransen, Kas
W W Provert, Lander
G W Smith, Corvallis
A E Baldwin, Mo
Geo Chivers, do
A H Polson, McCoy
J J Campbell, do
H Rodda, Minn
J W Boyer, Ridgway
R Davis, Illinois
J L Gruber, do
D H Spencer, do
L Gill, do
M B Newell, Walla Wal
E Hamilton, do
Joe Cellenall, do
H Hurst, do
W W Wilson, do
B Schonlitz, do
J Morrill wf, Minn

J J Mullett, Prescott
A Manner, Boons Ferry
W T Pine, Scappoose
P M Duffy, Mass
B Trellson fy, Napa
T Addesin, Washington
P Brynn, Nanaim
M J Woolman fy, Iowa
W G Eggin, Fargo
J Hiett, do
L J Braman, do
E L Glaze, Dallas
F Henewist, do
A Jacobsin, Astoria
W Hutchins, do
E Neelson, Walla Walla
J H Fagan, Detroit
J F McFagan, do
A Huckestein fy Penn
J Fulleswell, Walla Wala
H Horst, do
A Wiesmiller, Riverside
R Schofield, Porter
B Baughman, Nebr
A Lang, Cal
J F Haulwel, Cal
G D Peket fy, Corvallis
J L Rose, do
Ale Olsen, do
Wm Frizzell, Wyeth
J Brown, do
J M Barton, do
A F Totom, do
K L Nickolson, do
Leo Peritz, do
N Perits, do
W Sage, Ontario
J Brockman, do
Sellons fy, do
C Neelson do
G A Webb, Silverton

MERCHANTS.

L R Maddox, New York
Chas E Stents, do
J D Williams, do
G M Wood&w, do
D Elmer, do
W S St Clair, do
N P Roos, Kansas
S A Wood&f, Minnesota
D N Nelson&w, do
C R Nelson, do
B T Nelson, do
D Dramage, do
D L Grambles&w, Arkans
D L Sullivan, do
S W Johnson&f, do
T J Patterson&f, do
Isack Williams, do
Mrs J Adcox, do
Miss M J Adcox, do
Chas Hammer&w, do
O T Lubker
A A Basher, Gold Hill
J W Gilliland, Sweet Hm
J C Duncan, Wash Ter
J T Bryant, Lebanon
R P Hunter, Illinois
R Richter
C L Valley, Davis
J Hakanson, Oregon
R Hale, do
J C Duncan, Wash Ter
H W Presett, do
J Smith, do
H C Griffith, Winlock
W H Brown, Mississippi
John Campbell
J Birch
M Connell

H A Wilcox, Cleveland
C Monser, Indiana
L F Smathe&w, do
J M Radbaugh, Tacoma
W H Ingalls, do
John Henry
T McGee
O P Johnson, Dakota
Miss A Johnson, do
Miss N Johnson, do
S E Lewis&s, do
R L Cook&w, London
B N Carlson&s, Iowa
Miss Carlsod, do
J L Stanwood, do
J Kranse
W L Patterson
Mrs Ward
Miss Blaisted
A E Bridull, Walla Walla
Dr J A Lamberson, Oregn
A R Cyrus, do
D A Marcus, do
Wm Bunton, do
B W Bloom, Nebraska
M Brainson, do
L L Richter
F Alex, San Francisco
J Rake, San Diego
A Thieson, do
P B Church, do
T H McGill, Kansas
A B Clark, Waverly
S Studzinke, Russia
G Evans
D Drew
A Williams

ST. CHARLES.

J Capp, Pendleton
O L Morris, Hood River
J H Burgess, do
W F Cawthorn, Walls
J Wicks, Kalama
H L Robb, Helena
Mrs Turner, Helena
J McCalley, Ashland
C Neff, do
J E Coffey, Salem
Mrs Bullion, Colorado
Mrs Davis & son, do
R H Letterman, Pullmn
B M Kevlit, Seattle
Miss Polk, Walla Walla
J R King, Prineville
W Foster, Prineville
N Davis & wf, Salem
G Eller, Pomeroy
L B Reeder, Adams
Miss Thompson, Fr Grve
E F McCormack, Salem
J Clark, Gervais
L A Loomis, Illinois
J A Gray, Victoria
J H Price, Tacoma
C E Price, do
R J Devine, Molalla
Mrs J Evans, Tacoma
Miss Evans, do

N L Coffinbury, Hubbard
C R Hart, Warren
Mrs Noyes, La Camas
J M Parrish, Hillsboro
J A Brown, The Dalles
W G Simpson, do
J A Anderson, do
R D Cameron, do
S R Follett, San Fran
C E Foye, do
I H Robb, do
E S Merritt, Astoria
W S Geary, do
W Burke, Victoria
H Boonsten, do
C H Johnson, Chicago
C E Burrows, Walla Wlla
W Woodhum wf, La Grde
C B King, Spokane
J H Monaghan, do
C P Burkhart, Albany
H Clark, San Fran
A M Rea, Junction
C Owry, St Helens
W A White, San Diego
T Patterson, do
J Copeland & w, Warren
F A Morris, Newberg
F C Johnson wf, Th Dalls
H Harrison wf, Jefferson

GILMAN.

D S Baumgalt, Cincinati
Chas Meyer Jr, S F
D M Stanley, do
J Lyman, do
F L Richmond, do
Mrs W E Nayes, do
A M Womble, do
A W Fisk, Chicago
J W Branat, Salem
Mrs J W Branat, Salem
J David, N Y
B C Liggett, Pittsburg
Ed Martin, The Dalles
Mrs Gilbert & daughter, Astoria
J K White, N Y

S Bugllersen, Denver
E Barron, Salem
H Borendrick, do
W H Spinks, San Jose
D Law, Scotland
S W Strejker, Phila
D Cahm, N Y
W R McFarlan, West port
F M Enfeld, Chicago
Thos Keogh, S F
C M Levy, do
J M Bentley, Pendleton
G A Cragin, Chicago
J H O'Brene, Duncee
J G Spurtleff, McCoy
A J Richardson, do

ESMOND.

J B Smith & w, Salem
F von Pashon, S F
D H Hartron, Dayton
A C Matthews, Winnipeg
D Law, Scotland
J P Frizzell, Perrydale
J W Frew, Los Angeles
C A Spencer, Melbourne
Geo Bates, Berkley
J C Haines, Seattle
F Ternahan, Green Pt
H West, Scappoose
C S DeSoden, Portland
W C Frew, w & c, Coshocton
W Becker, Leclaire
A L Longfeld, S F

A D Rockfellow, Or City
J K Gaither, La Center
F L Richmond, S F
Geo Fitzgerald, Canada
V O Strickler, Omaha
O M Scott & w, Grant's P
S Hammond & w, Boston
D T Stanley, Monmouth
Marquis Lewi, S F
A Sturley, Tacoma
H J Littlefield, Lafayette
S W Church, Salem
H T Cranmer, St Paul
A M Tichenor, Clatskanie
J K P Miller & w, Deadwd

HOLTON.

A F Gartner, S F
Dan Osmers, Bonneville

J L Misenhimer, Union R
T S Egan, Canby

A MAGNIFICENT SCENE.

Convention Hall as It Appeared When the Gavel Fell.

CHICAGO, June 19.—When Chairman Jones, of the national republican committee, ascended the platform of the great auditorium hall at noon to call the national convention to order he looked upon a scene unparalleled in the history of public gatherings in this country. Larger assemblages have been held in more spacious halls, but at none of them have the peculiar properties been so effective, or the brilliancy of illumination and picturesque coloring been so splendid. Every face can be seen without effort, and an audience of less than 10,000 appears to be an almost countless multitude. The magnificent sweep of the great gallery alone, which seats nearly 3000, is a picture which impresses even those familiar with great audiences, and the whole scene, bathed in a flood of electric light, shed by 2500 incandescent lamps, thrills even the most sluggish heart.

The auditorium is 260 feet long and 120 feet wide, with two side balconies and a great gallery, the seats of which rise tier on tier at an angle of forty degrees. The stage is but slightly raised above the floor of the hall and commands a view not only of the great audience in front of the large balcony, but in the rear and the tier of boxes at either side. This stage stretches from side to side of the hall and accommodates, in addition to the president's platform in the center, several hundred newspaper representatives. There are just 8100 seats in the hall, and as the convention was called to order probably 9000 people were within the glance of Chairman Jones's eye.

The decorations appear a trifle bewildering at first. The walls, ceiling and every post, pillar and panel are covered with flags, bunting and streamers in varied artistic designs and colors, while portraits and paintings of historic scenes meet the eye everywhere. Red, white and blue are conspicuous, of course, but a great sheet of terra cotta bunting hangs as a roof between the sunlight which pours through it from the great open space just above the great gallery and relieves the otherwise monotony of the prodigous display of national colors. But even sunlight shines but dimly in the great hall, electric light being depended upon because of the impossibility of protecting the audience in the present unfinished state of the building and letting in daylight at the same time. The arrangement of electric lights is in great stars from the roof of the hall and is one of the most artistic and beautiful features of the scene which greeted Chairman Jones as he stood, himself a striking figure. He is tall and erect, and had the appearance and air of a patriarch as he stood with suspended gavel to hush the great stir and bustle before him so as to present the clergyman who is to ask the Divine benediction upon the deliberations of the convention.

THE DECORATIONS.

Some of the details of the auditorium decorations are worth separate mention. At the apex in front of the chairman's desk is a gilded American eagle. Beneath it is a portrait of Washington. On the right of the chairman's desk is a plaster bust of the late General John A. Logan, draped with the American flag. Hanging from one of the boxes at the right is a large painting of Logan's charge at the battle of Atlanta. On the face of the north and south walls of the auditorium framed in a festoon of large American flags and surmounted by a circle of electric stars, are the portraits of Lincoln and Grant. The designs are mammoth in proportion, and form two of the most striking details of the decorations.

Flashing its parti-colored brilliancy full into the face of the audience and delegates, is a splendid American shield, formed of different colored electric lamps. This shield with the horizon of stars and stripes of the Union, is pictured and put into a bas relief of light by flashing gems through red, white and blue globes. At the points of exit and entrance to the hall, which dip like great wells into the auditorium, the nation's standards are floating at either side and draped so as to hide the rough boards which form the staircase of these avenues to the convention, of which there are sufficient to empty the hall in case of an accident in three minutes.

A Boston club has planted its magnificent banner, five feet long, just behind the stage and it proudly floats there. In letters of gold upon a field of blue, the sentiment which appears to be uppermost in the minds of the delegation is inscribed upon the banner: "Home Market Club of Boston, American wages for American workingmen, American markets for American manufactures, protection for American homes." This banner is marked by the delegates as they come into the hall and by spectators as they gather in the galleries and balconies. It is cheered time after time.

ANOTHER VISIONARY SCHEME.

In 1874, John Ruskin, the celebrated English art critic, founded the "Guild of St. George," which was to elevate manual labor and the taste of the British public in literature. It was a kind of "Brooke farm" enterprise, and seems to be likely to meet the fate of its Massachusetts prototype. The plan is described in the current number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. A community was to be formed on which the work should be done with tools, no machinery being permitted except for tasks beyond human strength. Museums of mineralogy and art were to be provided, and it was expected that they would serve as a refreshment to the laborer after his toil was done. Children were to be educated in bravery and beauty, and the birthdays of heroes were to be observed with morning and evening services. There was to be no rivalry, but each member of the guild bound himself to use his efforts "for the help, delight and honor of others." The guild started out with Ruskin as a master and thirty-two "companions." It has at present not more than sixty members. Land on which the experiment could be carried out was not obtained for several years, and when it was secured the plan did not work.

"Farm laborers who could grow good cabbages proved to be deaf to the teachings of poetry and art; poets who saw much in the simple primrose were too much taken up in its contemplation to find time for the cabbages." So part of the land is now used as a market garden, and other small tracts, obtained by gift at various times, are leased. The chief work of the members of the guild consists in collecting money and material for a little museum at Sheffield, founded by the guild, and in the encouragement of hand-weaving and spinning and of handiwork of various kinds. The last report issued by Ruskin was made in January, 1886, and in it he shows much discouragement. The lack of support given his scheme he attributes to "the hard-heartedness incident to the pursuit of wealth," and says that "from the whole continent of America, which pirates all my books and disgraces me by base copies of the plates of them, I have never had a sixpence sent to help me in anything I wanted to do."

The Way It Split.

Palouse Gazette.

The Walla Walla *Statesman* says in its headlines: "Oregon Goes Republican, Owing to a Split in the Democracy." Yes, it split about the middle and the other half voted the republican ticket.

EXPERIENCE OF A LADY MISSIONARY

Miss Emeline C. Hanna, missionary for 1st Baptist church, Troy, N. Y., says—I am only too glad to add my testimony of the great value of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It permanently cured me of Catarrh of the Bladder and

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Also of Constipation. I would state that I used the Favorite Remedy with the full consent of my physician.

A SOVEREIGN CURE.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is a sovereign remedy for nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaint, and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores the patient to the bloom of health.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy,
Prepared at Rondout, N. Y. Price $1; 6 for $5.
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland, Oregon, Agents.

DR. WARREN'S
[illegible]
BITTERS

WELLS' INVISIBLE
[illegible]
[illegible]EAM.

A Magic Complexion Beautifier for Face, Neck and Arms.

Elegant for dressing and whitening the skin. Unrivaled for Theatre, Receptions, Balls, Parties, &c. Unequaled for delicate transparent whiteness, soft youthful effect and fine finish. Harmless, does not roughen, draw, wither nor in any way injure the most delicate or sensitive skin.

Superior to any Powder, Paste or Liquid for toning down red or flushed face. Effaces Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, Coarseness, Shallow Skin, all blemishes and imperfections. $1.00 bottles at Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, or by Express, prepaid, on receipt of price.
E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

"ROUGH ON NEURALGIA," $1.00. Druggists.
"ROUGH ON RHEUMATISM," $1.50. Druggists.
"ROUGH ON ASTHMA," $1.50. Druggists.
"ROUGH ON MALARIA," $1.50. Druggists, or prepaid by Express. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City.

ROUGH ON CORNS HARD OR SOFT CORNS 15c.
ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE INSTANT RELIEF. 15c.

S.S.S.

No Mercury,
No Potash,
Or any other Mineral Poison.

It is Nature's Remedy, made exclusively from Roots and Herbs.

It is perfectly Harmless.

It is the only remedy known to the world that has ever yet Cured contagious Blood Poison in all its stages.

It cures Mercurial Rheumatism, Cancer, Scrofula, and other blood diseases heretofore considered incurable. It cures any disease caused from impure blood. It is now prescribed by thousands of the best physicians in the United States, as a tonic. We append the statement of a few:

"I have used S. S. S. on patients convalescing from fever and from measles with the best results. J. N. CHENEY, M. D., Ellaville, Ga."

BREMEN, GA.—Willie White was afflicted with scrofula seven years. I prescribed S. S. S., and to-day he is a fat and robust boy. C. PARKER, M. D.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 15, 1885.—I have taken three bottles of Swift's Specific for secondary blood poison. It acts much better than potash or any other remedy I have ever used. B. F. WINFIELD, M. D., Formerly of Sussex Co., Va.

DR. E. J. HALE, the well-known druggist and physician, of Nashville, Howard County, Ark., writes: "Having some knowledge as to what S. S. S. is composed of, I can safely recommend it as the remedy for all skin diseases, it matters not what the name may be."

We have a book giving a history of this wonderful remedy, and its cures, from all over the world, which will convince you that all we say is true, and which we will mail free on application. No family should be without it. We have another on Contagious Blood Poison, sent on same terms.

Write us a history of your case, and our physician will advise with you by letter, in strictest confidence. We will not deceive you knowingly.

For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
New York, 756 Broadway.
London, Eng., 35 Snow Hill.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

VALUABLE FLOURING MILL,
WAREHOUSES, ETC.,
At DIXIE, Polk County, Oregon.

S. T. Burch, Receiver of the firm of Kratz, Washburn & Co., will, on

Saturday, June 30, 1888, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Circuit Court of Polk county, Oregon, offer for sale and sell on the premises that valuable property known as the Dixie Patent Roller mill. This mill is situated on the Oregon & California Railroad, in the center of the best wheat producing country in the state. It has a capacity of from 125 to 130 barrels of flour per day.

Its machinery consists of 7 Dop Set Willford Rolls, 6x20; 1 first double brake scalper: 5 brake reels, 7x14, reels 32 inch D; 6 Minneapolis centrifugal; 6 G. T. Smith purifiers, with Prince dust collector attached to the same; 1 four-foot mill stone for graham; 1 bran duster: 1 Richmond separator; 1 Eureka smoother; 1 Sargeant scourer; 1 flour packer, and all necessary arrangement for making first-class flour. This mill and her brand of flour are at the head of the Portland market. There are two warehouses in connection with the mill, with storage room for 4000 barrels of flour and 90,000 bushels of wheat, and two receiving separators and one chopper therein. The power is furnished by the Rickreall, with two water wheels under 25 foot head. This mill was remodeled by Willford & Norway in 1886. There are also connected 3 dwelling houses and 8 acres of land. TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, balance in 90 days. 25mid

Dated May 18, 1888. S. T. BURCH, Receiver.

RESORTS.

HEALTH RESORT.

The great health resort of Washington Territory, at Hot Springs, 63 miles east of Tacoma, on the Cascade Division of the N. P. R. R. Trains arrive and leave the Springs daily at good hours.

These Springs are a specific for the cure of rheumatism, kidney troubles, catarrh, and all skin and blood diseases; for the overworked, and those worn out by the duties of every day life. These baths, in combination with this delightful mountain atmosphere, will give them renewed strength and vigor.

Trout fishing and scenery good.

Terms—By the day, $2; by the week, $12.

For further particulars address (7j1m)

I. G. McCAIN & CO., Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation-Limited,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Subscribed Capital..........$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital..........500,000

This company insures against ACCIDENTS of all kinds, on liberal terms, at reasonable rates, and for periods from one day to one year.

The whole amount of one policy paid upon loss of sight or two limbs, and half one sum insured paid upon the loss of one limb.

Workmen's Collective and Employers' Liability Policies issued, giving protection to employes at greatly reduced rates.

Special rates given for insurance against railway, marine and sporting accidents.

General Agents for Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho,

F. V. ANDREWS & CO.,
25 Pine Street. eodtf

REMOVED TO 50 STARK ST.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,
Fire and Marine,
Of San Francisco.

CAPITAL, - - - $750,000

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL.

☞ Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Capital..........£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)..........375,000
Deposit in Oregon..........19,900

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET.

M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
Butchers and Packers. Dealers in all kinds of meat.
Corner Third and Ash streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,
Central Market..........33 First Street.
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of livestock.

W. W. SPAULDING,
(Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)
Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

FOR ASTORIA! FAST TIME!
Steamer Telephone!
(Leaves foot of Alder St., Portland.)

Fare to Astoria, $1; Round Trip, $1 50.

Leave Portland:		Leave Astoria:	
Sunday	8 A. M.	Monday	6:00 A. M.
Tuesday	7 A. M.	Tuesday	2:30 P. M.
Wednesday	7:00 A. M.	Wednesday	7:00 P. M.
Thursday	11:30 P. M.	Friday	7:00 P. M.
Saturday	7 A. M.	Saturday	2:30 P. M.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS—ROUND TRIP DAYS.

Close connections at Kalama to the Sound; at Astoria with the "General Miles" for Ilwaco, Oysterville and Gray's Harbor; at Portland with the O. & C. R.R. and Westside trains, P. & W. V. R. R., Vancouver and Oregon City boats and Eastern-bound trains.

STEAMER FLEETWOOD.
FAST TIME
—BETWEEN—
TACOMA and SEATTLE.
DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY.

Close connections for Seattle with N. P. trains, leaving Portland at 2 o'clock A.M.

Buy your tickets to Tacoma only. Check baggage to Tacoma Wharf. Z. J. HATCH, Agent.

Portland & Willamette Valley Railway.

EIGHTEEN
[illegible]

Time Occupied 9 minutes.
To Southern Portland, 5:50, 7:40, 9:00, 10:30 A.M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:40, 8:30, 10:30 P.M.
From Southern Portland, 6:41, 8:36 and 10:07 A.M., 1:10, 3:30, 6:31, 7:21, 10:06 and 11:07 P.M.
Round Trip 15c. Single Tickets 10c.
Commutation Tickets 10c, round trip.

Time Occupied 11 minutes.
To Fulton, Southwest Portland, 5:50, 7:40, 9:00 and 10:30 A.M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:40, 8:30 and 10:30 P.M.
From Fulton, 6:38, 8:34, 10:05 A.M., 1:08, 3:35, 6:29, 7:19, 10:04 and 11:05 P.M.
Round Trip 15c. Single Tickets 10c.
Commutation Tickets 10c, round trip.

To Riverview Cemetery, 5:50, 7:40, 9:00 and 10:30 A.M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:40, 8:30 and 10:30 P.M.
From Cemetery, 6:37, 8:32, 10:03 A.M.; 1:06, 3:33, 6:28, 7:17, 10:03 and 11:08 P.M.
Round Trip 20c. Single Tickets 14c.

Time Occupied 16 minutes.
To Palatine Hill and Riverdale, 5:50, 7:40 and 10:30 A.M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:40, 8:30 and 10:30 P.M.
From Palatine Hill, 6:23, 8:28, 9:58 A.M.; 1:00, 3:29, 6:23, 7:13, 9:58 and 10:58 P.M.
Round Trip 22c. Single Tickets 15c.
Commutation Tickets 15c, round trip.

Time Occupied 16 minutes.
To Riverside formerly White House, 5:50, 7:40, 9:00, 10:30 A.M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:40, 8:30 and 10:30 P.M.
From Riverside, 6:32, 8:25, 9:51 A.M. and 12:57, 3:38, 6:30, 7:10, 9:55 and 10:55 P.M.
Round Trip 25c. Single Tickets 20c.
Commutation Tickets 20c, round trip.

Time Occupied 30 minutes.
To Oswego, 5:50, 7:40, 9:00 and 10:30 A.M., and 2:15, 5:15 and 8:30 P.M.
From Oswego, 6:23, 8:15, 9:35 A.M.; 12:45, 3:15, 6:10 and 9:43 P.M.
Round Trip 25c. Single Tickets 20c.
Commutation Tickets 20c, round trip.

WILLIAM REID, Vice President.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
—ON—
UPPER WILLAMETTE RIVER,
"CITY OF SALEM STEAMER,"
BETWEEN
Portland, Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg and Ray's,
And Return Same Day by Railway,
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

Alder Street Wharf	7:00 A. M.
Oswego	7:45 A. M.
Oregon City	8:[illegible] A. M.
Boone's Ferry	10:[illegible] A. M.
Butteville	11:15 A. M.
Champoeg	11:45 A. M.
Rogers (Newberg)	12:15 P. M.
Ray's Landing	1:00 P. M.
Fulquartz (per Railway)	1:30 P. M.
Portland (per Railway)	3:45 Arrive

ROUND TRIP, $1 25, to and from Portland.
Good for Railway or Steamer.

Or Leave Portland by P. & W. V. Railway at 10:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and return same day by Steamer, reaching Portland at 6 P. M.
40 Miles Steamer & 30 Miles Railway.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—ALASKA ROUTE.

Leave San Francisco Broadway Wharf, No. 1, 9 A. M.	Leave Seattle A. M. Port Townsend and Victoria, P. M.	Leave Portl'd by rail at 11 A.M.	Leave Portl'd by steamer P.M.	Leave Tacoma 4 A. M. Seattle 9 A. M.	Due back Victoria and Port Townsend.	Due back Tacoma	Due at San Francisco A.M.
Str Mexico, Mar. 9	Str Ancon, ... Mar. 12	Mar. 11	....	Mar. 12	Mar. 30	Mar. 30	Apr. 3
Str Mexico, Apr. 6	Str Ancon, ... Apr. 9	Apr. 8	....	Apr. 9	Apr. 27	Apr. 27	May 1
Str Mexico, Apr. 20	Str G. W. Elder, Apr. 23	Apr. 21	Apr. 20	....	May 11	....	May 15
Str Mexico, May 4	Str Ancon, ... May 7	May 6	....	May 7	May 25	May 25	May 29
Str Mexico, May 18	Str G. W. Elder, May 21	May 19	May 18	....	June 8	....	June 12
Str Mexico, June 1	Str Ancon, ... June 4	June 3	....	June 4	June 22	June 22	June 26
Str Mexico, June 15	Str G. W. Elder, June 18	June 16	June 15	....	July 6	....	July 10
Str Mexico, June 29	Str Ancon, ... July 1	June 30	....	July 1	July 20	July 20	July 24
Str Mexico, July 13	Str G. W. Elder, July 16	July 14	July 13	....	Aug. 3	....	Aug. 7
Str Mexico, July 27	Str Ancon, ... July 30	July 29	....	July 30	Aug. 17	Aug. 17	Aug. 21
Str Mexico, Aug. 10	Str G. W. Elder, Aug. 13	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	....	Aug. 31	....	Sept. 4
Str Mexico, Aug. 24	Str Ancon, ... Aug. 27	Aug. 26	....	Aug. 27	Sept. 14	Sept. 14	Sept. 18
Str Mexico, Sept. 7	Str G. W. Elder, Sept. 10	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	....	Sept. 28	....	Oct. 2
Str Mexico, Sept. 21	Str Ancon, ... Sept. 24	Sept. 23	....	Sept. 24	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 16

The steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma, and the steamer Idaho from Portland. Freight for Alaska from Portland, for the steamer Ancon, should be shipped from Portland via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, care of steamer Ancon, on or before the Thursday previous to date of sailing from Tacoma. San Francisco passengers change steamer at Port Townsend.
A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. P. R. R., Portland.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco

Excursions!
YAQUINA BAY.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, Albany and Corvallis to Yaquina and Return. Good for going passage Wednesdays and Saturdays. Good to return on or before Sept. 30th;
From Albany, $3.50 | From Corvallis $3.25

Tickets for sale by Messrs. Rogge & Storp, 200 Front st., Portland; Messrs. Gilbert Bros, Salem; Mr. Geo. F. Craw, Eugene City, and at the offices of the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company at Albany and Corvallis. 14je12

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.
Str. MILES (W. P. WHITCOMB, Master)

Leaves Astoria every Tuesday morning. Ordinary Freight must arrive at Astoria Monday morning.

Fare, $5; Fast Freight, $7 00 per ton; other freight $5 00 per ton.

Apply to J. KAMM, Portland, Or.
J. H. D. GRAY, Agt., Astoria, Or.

Vancouver Transportation Co's
Strs. Lurline or Undine,

Capt. James T. Gray, leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and Vancouver at 8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Taylor st.

☞ Towing between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo, Monday and Thursday at 5 A. M. South side of dock at foot of Taylor street.

OREGON CITY
OSWEGO
MILWAUKIE

Str. LATONA from Taylor st. daily 10 A. M., 4 P. M.; Sunday 10 A. M., 6:45 P. M. From Oregon City daily 7:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.; Sunday 8 A. M., 4 P. M.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company
OF OREGON,
No. 60 Third Street, Ainsworth Block.

Acts as general agent trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver.

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interest, dividends, bills, accounts or income.

Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds, insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.

Receipts for and safely keeps wills in burglar-proof vaults, without charge.

Acts as registrar and transfer agent for the stocks and bonds of other corporations.

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets, and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES..........President
H. L. PITTOCK..........Vice-President
BENJ. I. COHEN..........Secretary

SAVINGS BANK.

The Northwest Loan and Trust Co.
No. 15 Stark St., Portland, Oregon.
(Capital.......... $150,000.)

Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

This company is authorized by its charter to:
Execute trusts of every description;
Act as Assignee, Receiver, Guardian, Executor and Administrator, or in any other fiduciary capacity;
Assume the care of real estate, collect rents, interest, dividends, etc.;
Receipt for wills, and keep them safely without charge;
All trust funds kept separate and apart from the other assets of the company.
Money loaned on improved real estate.

PARTIAL LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS:

Geo. H. Williams
Geo. B. Markle
Jas. K. Kelley
Theo. Wygant
J. H. Smith
Richard Williams
H. L. Pittock
H. Thielson
D. F. Sherman
Herbert Bradley
W. Mackenzie
Buell Lamberson
E. C. Wheeler, E Portl'nd
Benj. Douglass, New York

W. W. Thayer
E. D. Shattuck
W. H. Holcomb
C. A. Alisky
A. C. A. Perkes
S. B. Willey
Van B. DeLashmutt
D. S. Tuthill
Chas. E. Sitton
A. E. Borthwick
J. Thornburn Ross
F. D. Chamberlain
Benj. Miller, Philadelphia
David Bennet King, N. Y.

GERMAN
Savings & Loan Society,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

LOANS MONEY ON CITY, SUBURBAN AND farming property.

B. GOLDSMITH, Agent.
10j1m 114 First Street.

London and San Francisco Bank,
Limited.

Capital and Reserve, - - $2,375,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad street, London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First street.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

The Oregon National Bank,
OF PORTLAND.
(Successors to Metropolitan Savings Bank.)

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - $100,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.
ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and N. York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT..........President
GEO. B. MARKLE, JR..........Vice-President
D. F. SHERMAN..........Cashier

Directors:
Judge W. W. Thayer,
Judge E. D. Shattuck,
Hon. Richard Williams,
Van B. DeLashmutt,
Geo. B. Markle, Jr.

H. W. Scott,
H. Thielsen,
Ralph Kauffman,
C. H. Dodd.

Ainsworth National Bank,
OF PORTLAND—Cor. Third and Oak.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. | W. K. SMITH, Vice Presid'nt. | J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

Commercial National Bank,
OF PORTLAND.

General Banking Business Transacted.

President..........D. P. THOMPSON
Vice-President..........R. M. WADE
Cashier..........R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier..........H. C. WORTMAN

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.

Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections receive prompt attention.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Paid Up Capital..........$2,425,000
Reserve..........500,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.

A General Banking and Exchange business transacted; Loans made; Bills Discounted; Commercial Credits granted; Deposits received on current account subject to check; also on special deposit.

GEO. GOOD, Acting Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on time deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

Merchants National Bank,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

President..........JAMES STEEL
Vice-President..........J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier..........I. A. MACRUM

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.
51 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

Rates of Interest on Deposits:
THREE MONTHS.....4 per cent.
SIX MONTHS.....5 per cent.
NINE MONTHS.....5½ per cent.
ONE YEAR.....6 per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES: $7,597,721 IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

First National Bank,
OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

President..........HENRY FAILING
Vice-President..........H. W. CORBETT
Cashier..........G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier..........H. J. CORBETT

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

The Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts Kept, subject to check.
Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.
Makes Collections on favorable terms.
Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID..........President
WM. LOWE..........Acting Cashier

FRANK DEKUM, President. | W. K. SMITH, Vice-President. | H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank,
OF PORTLAND, OR.
S. W. COR. SECOND and WASHINGTON.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits.

Loans made on real or personal security.

Acts as trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.
OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
—AND—
Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

225 Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

☞ First-class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco.

Willamette River Line of Steamers.

The "Wm. M. Hoag," the "N. S. Bentley," the "Three Sisters," leave Portland 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Messrs. Hulman & Co's dock, 200 and 202 Front street, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Salem, Independence, Albany, Corvallis, and intermediate points, making close connection at Albany with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Time Schedule (except Sundays).

Leave Albany 1:00 P. M. Leave Yaquina 6:30 A. M.
Leave Corvallis 1:47 P. M. Leave Corvallis 10:38 A. M.
Arrive Yaquina 5:50 P. M. Arrive Albany 11:15 A. M.

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co's Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

Sailing Dates.

Steamers.	From San Fran	From Yaquina.
Willamette Valy	Monday, May 21	Saturday, May 26
Willamette Valy	Thursday, " 31	Wedn'y, June 6
Willamette Valy	Monday, June 11	Sunday, June 17
Willamette Valy	Friday, June 22	Thurs'y, June 28

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina Route at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information, apply to Messrs. HULMAN & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front street, Portland, Oregon, or to C. C. HOGUE, Acting Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Oregon.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 304 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Southern Pacific Company's Lines.
THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Time between Portland and San Francisco, 39 hours. California Express Trains run Daily between

PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	San Francisco	7:40 A. M.
San Francisco	6:30 P. M.	Portland	10:40 A. M.

Local Passenger (daily, except Sunday).

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	Eugene	2:40 P. M.
Eugene	9:00 A. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Tourist Sleeping Cars for accommodation of second-class passengers attached to express trains.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.
PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis, connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, corner Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can be procured at company's office, corner Front and F streets, Portland, Oregon.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

E. P. ROGERS, Ass't G. F. & P. Agent.
R. KOEHLER, Manager.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Two trains daily, leaving Ash-st. dock at 10:40 A. M. and 2 P. M. The 10:40 A. M. train runs through to Walla Walla and Dayton, connecting at Wallula Junction with Northern Pacific for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 2 P. M. train runs through to Pendleton (with through sleepers to Walla Walla) and Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West-bound trains arrive at 7:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland. Leaving at 12 Midnight.	From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.
State Cala...June 1, 13, 25	Oregon.....June 4, 16, 28
Columbia...June 5, 17, 29	State Cala.....June 8, 20
Oregon.....June 9, 21	Columbia.....June 12, 24

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers R. R. Thompson and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day at 11:30 P. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M., except Sunday.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and Alaskan, between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Tacoma at 2:30 A. M.; leave Victoria at 5 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 2 P. M. on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

☞ Ticket office, First and Oak streets.
A. L. MAXWELL, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY!
NO CHANGE OF CARS
SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO
and all points East, via
St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.
Is the only line running

Passenger Trains,
Second-Class Sleepers (free of charge).
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c).

From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 10:40 A. M. and 3 A. M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 2 P. M. third day.

Pacific Division.—Trains leave Front and G streets daily at 11:05 A. M. and 2 A. M.; arrive at New Tacoma at 6:15 P. M. and 8:30 A. M., connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

☞ Depot, corner First and G Streets.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE
TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
The Pacific and Atlantic.

Its passenger equipment is the finest in the world, consisting of luxurious sleeping cars, having drawing, smoking and bath rooms; comfortable and clean colonist cars, with free sleeping berths for holders of second-class tickets, and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its dining cars and hotels provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

The variety and grandeur of scenery along its line is unequaled, and in the details of track, train service, etc., nothing is omitted that can add to the safety and comfort of its patrons.

All in all, it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure, between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points, and Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities.

☞ Through Tickets are issued to all principal

THE NEW U. S. GRAND JURY.

Twenty "Good and True Men" Sworn to Do Their Duty.

They are Charged in Regard to Violations of Election Laws, "Land Office Oaths" and Other Matters.

The grand jury summoned for the U. S. district court appeared and answered to their names yesterday as follows:

L. A. Loomis, farmer, Monroe.
T. W. B. Smith, farmer, Corvallis.
Wm. W. West, farmer, Scappoose.
Jos. Smith, farmer, West Union.
S. W. Conger, farmer, Roseburg.
W. G. Cathey, farmer, East Portland.
Allen Parker, millman, Oneatta.
K. Mays, capitalist, The Dalles.
Jas. S. Bacon, farmer, St. Helens.
R. B. Cochran, farmer, Eugene City.
R. F. Carter, farmer, Oswego.
Wm. Hay, farmer, Hillsboro.
George Ely, farmer, Oregon City.
Levi Ellmaker, farmer, Crow.
J. F. Kelsale, farmer, Perrydale.
T. J. Black, merchant, Halsey.
Henry Eliff, farmer, Ballston.
J. Frank Watson, machinist, Portland.
C. M. Prior, millman, Camas Valley.
O. M. Scott, merchant, Grant's.

The jury was impaneled and R. B. Cochran appointed foreman.

Judge Deady then delivered a somewhat lengthy charge. He charged them especially in regard to crimes concerning the election of a representative to congress, as defined by section 5511 of the revised statutes, also in regard to the crimes of perjury and subornation of perjury committed before the land office, in proceedings for the acquisition of public lands under the homestead or other laws. The court said that these proceedings involved the proof of facts by ex parte affidavits, which there was reason to believe were often made by irresponsible persons and were false. For this reason the court said a "land office oath" was in danger of sinking as low in the category of evidence as the traditional "custom house oath." The persons who procure these affidavits and make gainful use of them were declared to be the more reprehensible of the two.

The court also gave the jury in charge section 3082 of the revised statutes, concerning smuggling; section 5478, concerning the breaking into postoffices with intent to steal, and section 9 of the act of March, 1885, giving the United States courts jurisdiction over the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape and assault with intent to kill, committed between Indians on reservations, and section 3893, concerning the sending of obscene matter through the mails.

After receiving the charge of the court the grand jury at once entered upon the discharge of its duties.

THIS EVENING'S BOAT RACE.

The Start to Be Made Promptly at 7:30—Boat to Leave at 7 O'Clock.

The start for the boat race between Seeley and Stevenson for $250 a side will be made promptly at 7:30 to-night, and will be finished long before dusk. This is nearly the longest day of the year, and it is not dark till nearly 9 o'clock. Both men are in first-class condition and an excellent race is promised. Pools last night sold—Stevenson $10, Seeley $8 to $9.

The steamer Multnomah and barge will leave the foot of Ash street promptly at 7 o'clock this evening, and will make a special trip back to the wharf immediately after the race to allow those who so desire to return to the city. She will then steam out with those who desire to remain, and will return finally at 11 o'clock.

NOT ACCORDING TO RULES.

A Rough and Tumble Fight for "Satisfaction" Between Two Laborers.

A willing rough and tumble mill took place near bridge No. 9, on the O. & C., just outside the city limits, Sunday. Abe Higley and Tom Lecy, young laborers, were the principals. Recently they had a fight and Higley came out with flying colors. Lecy claimed that he was drunk at the time, and asked for one more chance to get square on his antagonist. Accordingly a fight was arranged, and Sunday the two men and one hundred friends walked to the place indicated and pitched a ring on the brow of a hill. A rough and tumble fight was agreed upon, to continue until one or the other of the men hollered "'nough."

Then they went at it and pretty soon Lecy "squealed," and there was a temporary cessation of hostilities. Lecy's friends claimed that he had not hollered "'nough," and the battle was resumed and it was not long before Lecy was rendered hors du combat. The crowd then returned to town. Lecy was badly punished, while Higley escaped with but a few scratches.

PORTLAND'S BIRD IMPORTING SOCIETY.

Its Proceedings Attract Attention All Over the Country.

The organization of a society by the German-born residents of this city for importing song birds from their Fatherland, has attracted more attention abroad than the [illegible] deserved, the big [illegible]. The [illegible] of the society is receiving letters from all quarters in regard to this matter, and many are anxious to procure birds.

The [illegible] is in receipt of a letter from a gentleman in Long Island, N. Y., written in French, making inquiries in regard to the society [illegible] chanteur d'Europe." The writer states that he is not a merchant of birds, but he has [illegible] the scheme of bringing birds here and he would wish to [illegible] to the society. His object in writing to THE OREGONIAN is to learn if such a society [illegible] "respects and salutations" preceding his signature, and gives his occupation as "mode [illegible]"

The report of the meeting and organization of the society was at once forwarded to the [illegible] clipping from the local columns of THE OREGONIAN [illegible]

[illegible] a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned Appetizer and Invigorator of exquisite flavor, endorsed by the medical profession for its wonderful restorative [illegible]

TO SIGNAL FROM MOUNT HOOD.

An Officer of the Army to Accompany the Illuminating Party.

Lieut. O'Neil of Vancouver will be one of the party who, under the management of Wm. G. Steel, will make the ascent of Mount Hood on the illumination project. It has been mentioned in THE OREGONIAN that Lieut. O'Neil has made a special study of the system of army signals, and that he is quite an adept in the science. The ascent of Mount Hood will afford an excellent opportunity of making practical experiments in signaling.

If atmospheric conditions are favorable, the test will probably be very satisfactory and demonstrate the practicability of the method adopted in signaling. The elevation will be sufficient to remove all obstructions of intervening mountains and forests, so that all will depend upon the condition of the weather.

Heliographic flashes will be made, should the sun be shining, from a sufficient altitude on the peak to be seen from the valley. Some one conversant with signals will be stationed on the hills to the west of Portland with a heliograph, and should these flashes be rendered visible, signals can be exchanged. Signals have been exchanged for over a hundred miles under favorable atmospheric conditions, and, as the summit of Mount Hood is not more than sixty-five miles distant from Portland, the flashes ought to be seen without difficulty. At all events, the novelty of the test is well worth the labor and trifling cost.

Lieut. O'Neil will carry along every necessary appliance for making different experiments. Among other things red fire flashes will be used after dark. It is thought these "scintillating sparks" may be seen, even for that long distance.

Both the illumination of the summit of Mount Hood and the experiments that are to be made by the heliograph will be events that are well calculated to attract the attention and elicit the interest of a great many thousand people. Curiosity, a dash of romantic adventure and the perils of the trip all tend to add a keener zest to the project. Last year the proposition to illuminate the summit of Mount Hood was received with a large measure of public incredulity. It was regarded in the light of a chimerical experiment. But that red fire could be seen even for that distance was triumphantly demonstrated last year, and thousands who had no faith in the feasibility of the project, and retired to bed early on the night of the Fourth, will remain up to look for the "rosy halo that is to crown the brow of the hoary old monarch."

RIGHT OF WAY OBTAINED.

Satisfactory Arrangements Between the Narrow Gauge Road and W. K. Smith.

The negotiations so long pending between the Portland & Willamette Valley Railroad Company and Mr. W. K. Smith concerning the right of way for the company's road through Mr. Smith's property adjoining the public levee have at last been satisfactorily arranged by an exchange of property. Mr. Smith has deeded to the company fifty feet off the east end of blocks 101 and 102, just south of the levee, and gets in exchange the greater portion of block 103, where the large platform is, and the next block, lately bought by the company from Ira F. Powers.

It now remains for the company to secure the right of way through only about 200 feet belonging to Gov. Pennoyer and others to secure connection between their depot on the levee and the present terminus of the line at the foot of Lincoln street. It is to be hoped that this may soon be accomplished and the line completed, which will be a very good thing for all concerned.

NO OPPOSITION TO CONSOLIDATION.

Interviews with the Senators Who Want to Carry Out Citizens' Wishes.

Yesterday two more of Multnomah's legislators were interviewed on the subject of consolidation.

Senator Joseph Simon said: "As I have not made any investigation of this question of consolidation, I would rather not give any positive opinion just at present. To tell the truth, I have not thought much about the subject. I will say this, however, that so far as I know anything about the proposition I am favorably inclined towards it than otherwise."

Senator George A. Steel said: "In regard to the project of consolidation of Portland and East Portland I have only this to say: I merely wish to carry out the wishes of the people in reference to the matter. I have no particular choice myself. If a majority of my constituents desire consolidation I shall cheerfully vote for the measure. I will say that in my opinion it would be a good thing and on business economic principles I am in favor of consolidation. But I shall be governed by the wishes of a majority of the people. If they do not wish it I should not vote for it."

"DAVID GARRICK."

PORTLAND, June 19, 1888.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Will you allow me space to corroborate your reporter's criticism of the presentation of this play on Monday evening? I write as one not unacquainted with this theater; for I have seen, among others, the late E. A. Sothern (for whom, unless I forget, this particular comedy was written) in most of his characters at the Haymarket in London. This was when Buckstone was still lessee, and Mrs. Kendal was Miss Madge Robertson, and Mrs. Chippendale took such parts as Mrs. Malaprop; [illegible] the Boston Museum. I do not hesitate, then, to say that the recent performance would [illegible] credit to a metropolitan stage. Nothing was carelessly done; and the two principal parts were sustained in a manner worthy of the best [illegible] of high-grade acting.

It may be in place to add that those who were fortunate enough to be present ought not to [illegible] money. If this view of the matter makes [illegible] be easily rectified. R. H. T.

The whole system is built up and rejuvenated by that excellent medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

A DERELICT BOOKKEEPER.

Charges of Embezzlement Brought Against a Young Man.

William Emery, Formerly Accountant at Dayton & Hall's, Accused of Misappropriating $1000—His Statement.

Wm. G. Emery, a young married man, waived examination in the police court yesterday on a charge of larceny by embezzlement, and was held to answer before the grand jury in $1000 bonds, which were furnished by J. P. Finley and Horatio Cooke. Emery was arrested at Newport, Benton county. He is a son of Prof. Emery, late of the Agricultural college at Corvallis but now agent at the Klamath reservation. The young man was formerly employed at the Cape Foulweather lighthouse. The complaining witness is Mr. Frank Dayton of the firm of Dayton & Hall, who tells his story as follows:

> Emery was in our employ as bookkeeper about five months. He came to us highly recommended and we reposed every confidence in him. We strongly suspected that he was gambling to a considerable extent and when we learned for certain that he was, we immediately discharged him. This was in the latter part of April, but we retained him until early in May to assist the new bookkeeper. After he had gone we found that he had been robbing us by falsifying his entries and in various other ways. He covered up his tracks so poorly that it was not a hard matter to follow up his defalcations, which foot up $1030 and will probably be much more when the truth is known. Emery has admitted that he robbed us while in our employ, but denies that the amount of his defalcations is so large.

THE ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Emery called at THE OREGONIAN office last night to make a statement, in order that it might not go forth to the world that he was a self-confessed criminal. He denies that he embezzled money from the firm. He stated that he left here about the middle of May and went to Puget sound for his health, as he was suffering from rheumatism. About two weeks ago he received a letter from a friend in this city informing him that reports emanating from Dayton & Hall, charging him with embezzlement, were in circulation. He immediately came to Portland to meet the charges, and his attorney, Richard Williams, has had several conferences with the firm. They offered to withdraw the charges, Emery says, provided he would pay them $500, which amount they claimed he was short. This he refused. The accusations had come to the knowledge of his friends here and at Corvallis, and the payment of money would be a confession of guilt. There were only two ways to prove his innocence: One was as defendant in a civil suit to recover the amount alleged to have been misappropriated; the other as defendant in criminal proceedings. "You may say," added Mr. Emery, in concluding his statement to an OREGONIAN reporter, "that I have no fear of the verdict in either case."

THE HOLLADAY PROPERTY SALE.

Objections Filed by Joe Holladay and George W. Weidler—The Grounds.

In the case of Bogart et al. vs. Joe Holladay, executor, et al., G. G. Gammans, receiver of a part of the estate of Ben Holladay, consisting of the stock of the Oregon Real Estate Company, on the 9th inst., returned to the United States court his report of the sale of the stock of the real estate company, which carries the Holladay addition to East Portland and other valuable real estate, and among other things reported he had sold it at $200,000. The decree provided that all parties to the suit had the right to object to the confirmation of the sale within ten days of the filing of the report just referred to; and accordingly two of the parties, Joe Holladay and George W. Weidler, by their respective attorneys, Mitchell, McDougall, Tanner & Bower and P. L. Willis and H. T. Bingham, yesterday filed numerous objections thereto.

Among the objections is one that the sale was not sufficiently advertised and that the property was sold at a figure far below its value and was sacrificed. To sustain this objection affidavits of the principal real estate brokers of the city were filed, including those of Messrs. P. W. Gillette, J. L. Atkinson, J. P. O. Lownsdale, E. J. Haight, W. F. Creitz, C. F. Pfluger, A. E. Borthwick, E. D. White, Lewis Russell, E. A. Long, A. J. Young and Thomas Patterson; also those of Joe Holladay and George W. Weidler. From these it appeared that the real estate belonging to the company was worth from $700,000 to $800,000, and from several of the affidavits it appeared that if the property was gradually sold off during the next twenty-four to thirty months it might realize over $1,000,000.

It is not known what course will be taken by those desiring a confirmation of the sale. In all probability the matter will be set down to be heard when Judge Deady, after hearing counsel, will determine whether there shall be a re-sale.

It will be remembered that a bill of review to the decree under which the property was sold was filed about two weeks ago by Joe Holladay on behalf of her children as well as herself. To this all [illegible] were filed by H. Y. Thompson and C. B. [illegible], on behalf of their clients. These demurrers raise the question, among others, whether or not the court has jurisdiction of the property sold, and the result will be watched with interest by the heirs and the unsatisfied creditors.

PRAISE FOR AN OLYMPIA BOY.

The following is from a late number of the New York Graphic:

> The [illegible] of this year's graduating class at West Point are [illegible] the Hoffman house to-day. Taken altogether they are a good-looking set of young soldiers, and their standard of scholarship is high. [illegible] John L. Hayden [illegible] Washington Territory [illegible]

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

Leaflets to the Number of 1,500,000 Ordered—One Emissary Recalled.

The board of immigration at its special meeting yesterday adopted matter for new leaflets and authorized the printing committee to secure electrotype plates of the same. Fifteen hundred thousand of these flyers will be printed, immediately for broadcast distribution.

The matter of printed placards for use in hotels, railroad offices and other public places was deferred until next meeting.

A proposition to purchase 1000 copies of the May number of the *West Shore* for $137 50 was considered and favorably recommended.

Communications were received and placed on file from J. B. Huntington, R. A. Anderson, J. L. Stack & Co., F. M. Fish, Lewis & Dryden Printing Co., J. L. Laughlin and W. Moorehead.

The sum of $200 was ordered paid the *Pacific Farmer* Co. on account of the printing bill.

Salary of Agent Moorehead for month ending June 15 was ordered paid.

Secretary Struble reports a noticeable increase in the number of letters of inquiry, a majority of the letters now received being directly traceable to the recent advertising done by the board.

Agent Moorehead left Council Bluffs on the 16th inst. for Chicago, where he will operate during the republican convention.

Agent Goldstein has been engaged in billing Sacramento, Stockton, Oakland and other points adjacent to San Francisco during the past week.

The Puget sound agent, Mr. Lindsay, has been recalled, it being the opinion of the board that further work at present in that locality is unprofitable.

The volume of immigration for the month is less than last month. No great rush is now looked for before September.

A colony of thirty families from Iowa and another of fifty families from Kansas are reported to be making preparations to start for Oregon at an early date.

STEAMBOAT NOTES.

The Snag-Puller Nearly Done—Finishing Touches to the Potter—Other Craft.

J. F. Steffen, who has the contract for building the government snagboat, is crowding the work forward at a rate which insures the early completion of that unique and somewhat unpoetical-appearing craft. According to the conditions of the contract, the boat must be completed by the 30th of June. All work on the hull is finished, and only a little more is required on the machinery and cabin. The boat will be ready for service within a week. She has not been launched yet, but soon will be. As the water is pretty well up, now, it will be a small job to get her into the river. When finished and launched, the snagboat will be tied up until the appropriation is received from the government. The money now in hand for this district will be just barely enough to pay the contract price for building the boat, without fitting her up.

There is a lively scene daily enacted in and around the new sidewheel steamer T. J. Potter, and the work is rapidly approaching the completing touches. Machinery, engines, boiler, etc., are in position, and all that remains unfinished in that portion of the boat is the covering of the boiler with a coat of asbestos. Nearly all the painting is finished, except some of the last and finest "tips." By July 1 it is expected to have the new boat out and ready to make the maiden trip. The Potter is an elegant craft, and next to the admiration which her beautiful model and very handsome upper works challenge, the question of her speed excites not a little curiosity and interest.

Yesterday the old steamer Ocklohama was taken to the boneyard for repairs. Over two years ago the Ocklohama was very roughly used at Albina, when a British bark, having lost too much ballast, fell over against the boat and jammed up her pilot-house and upper works. Some needed repairs were made then, but since that time the Ocklohama has done a great deal of hard, faithful service in towing and stands badly in need of an overhauling.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Hassalo steamed away down the river for Astoria, her destination being Puget sound. She will probably remain several days at Astoria awaiting favorable weather. Capt. Anderson will not venture across the bar until he is assured of fair winds and a reasonably calm sea; for only under favorable conditions of sea and sky will the passage be attempted. Everything being favorable, the Hassalo ought to make the run from opposite Cape Disappointment to Cape Flattery in about twelve hours. From Cape Flattery to Port Townsend the passage ought to be made in nine, thus making the voyage in twenty-one hours.

Capt. Jas. W. Troup, who has arrived in, told a reporter that the steamer D. S. Baker made the shoot in fine style. "She came over booming," said the captain. "I only wish you could have seen how we made the shoot. It did not last but a few moments, for the rapid at Tumwater is short. It was rough, and the pitch was pretty sharp—sharper I think, than any of the Cascades. But then the current does not have near such a long sweep as at the Cascades and is not so swift, that is, for so great distance. The stream at Tumwater just pitches over a steep ledge of rocks, but the river below very soon calms down and the current slows up. But the run while it lasts does not lack excitement, I can tell you," concluded Capt. Troup, with a bland smile, as if he found real hearty pleasure in taking the chances of making such perilous dashes.

PERSONAL.

Dr. G. B. Durrin of Seattle is in the city.

Mr. J. M. Gregg of Indianapolis arrived here Sunday, and will probably make his home in Portland.

J. P. Stewart, the banker and prominent business man of Puyallup, W. T., was in the city yesterday on business.

Mr. Ed. S. Gill, business manager for Narrow's "Soap Bubble" company, is in the city. The company open at the New Park July 2.

To-day Mr. E. A. Hartshorn will leave for St. Paul, where he will hold a conference with the leading men with a view to organizing a branch league of the "One Thousand Defenders."

SPORTS FOR THE FOURTH.

The Committee Already Have a Good Programme.

Several Aquatic Races, Including Contest Between Chinese—Competitive Drill in the National Guard—Federated Trades.

A meeting of the Fourth of July committee was held in the council chamber last evening, F. E. Beech in the chair.

F. R. Mellis stated that he had a conference with a representative of the Federated Trades, who said that the members of the organization would participate in the procession and make a display provided sufficient encouragement were given by the committee.

Reports of sub-committees were then called for.

The music committee reported that the Fourteenth Infantry band had been secured for the concert on the evening of July 3, and the Marine band for the parade and fireworks display. Both bands will participate in the parade.

The amusement committee reported a long list of features, including a ship's crew race, sail-boat race, rowing race, log and tub race and a race between Chinese crews. Among the features of the procession outlined were the goddess of liberty, George Washington and fifty masked men on horse. Mr. Mellis said that Capt. Noyes had agreed to loan two boats for the Chinese race.

The finance committee reported the total collections to be $3668 70, with a prospect of raising $300 or $400 more.

A communication was read from Davison Bros., offering to give a tight-rope exhibition for $125. Secretary Kohn was instructed to correspond with Davison Bros.

PRIZE DRILL.

By request, Lieut.-Col. O. Summers, O. N. G., addressed the committee in favor of an appropriation for a competitive drill for National Guard companies and a prize for target practice. He said the First regiment, which numbers 400 men, has been brought to a state of proficiency by much hard work and expense, the only assistance from the state being an annual pittance of $300 and uniforms. He said the only way to keep up the present emulative spirit of the regiment was by competitive drill. At a meeting of the board of officers of the regiment Monday night a committee was appointed to confer with the Fourth of July committee and ascertain if a prize could be offered for the military. Some of the companies, he said, have been drilling for six months in the hope of entering in a competitive drill. Four companies, he said, would enter in a drill, if a sufficient inducement were offered. Col. Summers remarked, in conclusion, that the regiment would turn out 350 men July 4, and would be headed by the regimental band, for which new instruments costing $550 had been ordered.

At the conclusion of Col. Summers's talk the committee entered into a long discussion on the matter, showing that they were favorably disposed toward the military. An appropriation of $150 was made for the regimental band, and another $150 for a competitive drill.

Mr. Mellis then called up the matter of a trades display in the procession, and made a few remarks in favor of it. He moved that the committee on parade be instructed to do away with the contemplated procession of "plug-uglies" and spend $200 for the display. After a long discussion the matter was referred to the parade committee with a recommendation to act.

A motion to appropriate $75 to get the fire department to participate was referred to the parade committee with the same recommendation; adjourned to Thursday evening.

THE STAGE.

NEW PARK THEATER.—Patti Rosa, in "Bob," drew another large and highly delighted audience, notwithstanding the unusual liberality of Jupiter Pluvius, and the charming soubrette increased the favorable impression created on Monday night. "Bob" is such a bright, clever and clean comedy, and Patti Rosa does such artistic and enjoyable work with her songs and dances and juvenile pranks, that no one can fail to be most agreeably entertained. Her company, too, is capital, and Bert Coote, in his strawberry-blonde make-up, is so grotesquely comical that he sets the house in roars. "Bob" again to-night. To-morrow night "Zip."

NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTION.—Gus Williams, the well-known German dialect actor, supported by his own company, and now making his first tour of the northern circuit, will begin a week's engagement at the New Park theater next Monday night, presenting for the opening attraction his latest successful comedy, "Keppler's Fortunes," to be followed later by another of his bright plays, "Oh! What a Night." Mr. Williams's reputation as a fun-maker is well known, he being one of the most versatile of the many comedians on the stage, and his numerous comic songs and recitations, which he introduces in his plays, and of which he is the author, have made his name famous throughout the country. The opening play, "Keppler's Fortunes," is spoken of by the California press as being one of the strongest of its kind, and was presented to crowded houses at the Alcazar theater, San Francisco, for three successive weeks. Mr. Williams's supporting company is said to be one of the best comedy companies that have been seen on the coast for many a day.

INCREASED RECEIPTS FROM ELEVATORS.

Although a slight reduction was made in the rate of several elevators when the general reduction in water rates went into effect, the monthly income to the city from elevators has [illegible] increased from $353 for January, 1887, to $542 15 for May, 1888, showing that the increase of business has made up the amount of the reduction [illegible] month, amounting to $40, and added to the monthly receipts $189 15. The water rate for elevators from May 1, 1887, to May 31, 1888, with the exception of two consumers, who have been paying by measurement, having meters attached.

As the rents for all elevators will be collected at the close of the month from June 1, 1888, instead of in advance, the receipts during June will be trifling, viz.: $45 for two elevators paying at meter rates for May; and the receipts for June, to be collected in July, must show a very considerable increase, as all elevators are now covered by meters. By ascertaining from time to time the amount being used this month by each elevator, it is reasonable to conclude that the receipts will approximate $1000 per month.

EAST SIDE NOTES.

The Sunnyside Railroad to Be Finished This Week—Costly Work, Etc.

John E. Wood, superintendent of construction, says he expects to close the gap in the street railway on N street over the elevated roadway, between Seventh and [illegible] to-day or to-morrow, and then the [illegible] line to Sunnyside will be completed. [illegible] has just been eleven days building the line out to Sunnyside, which is certainly very quick work. Arrangements will be made by which there will be a grand excursion out to Sunnyside on the Fourth of July. The steam motor will be here by that time. Work will be commenced at once on the extension of the line south into Brooklyn to the base ball grounds. On Holladay avenue the track will be laid some distance out, perhaps to the park.

COSTLY RAILROAD WORK.

The embankment through Sullivan's gulch was about as expensive an undertaking of the kind as can be found in the history of railroad building. The gravel trains have been dumping gravel there for more than six months and a large force of men have been constantly at work keeping the bridges and track in order. It is stated that one month $3000 was paid out for labor alone. Now Fifth street bridge will have to be rebuilt and it will take a gang of men constantly at work keeping the track in shape, as the embankment is constantly sinking and the track being displaced in consequence.

TO BANQUET THE WILLAMETTES.

The many friends of the Willamette base ball club will give the club a grand banquet at the Canopy restaurant to-morrow night. Our boys have acquitted themselves with honor and victory, and it is fitting some recognition should be given them.

NOTES.

The family of Mr. John Campbell have gone to the seaside, to remain about three months.

The vote in the Fourth ward was very close on councilman, and in order to verify the result the vote for councilman was recounted. The result confirmed the official returns.

Everybody admires beautiful hair and every one may possess it by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Keeps the hair soft, pliant and glossy.

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—AND—

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[illegible]

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ALBINA.—The City of Pay Rolls and Comme

A Wilderness in 1883—A Thriving City in 1888

The cities of Portland and Albina are one—made so by business, trade and commerce; connected by bridges and united by a common interest. The highlands around Albina are the [illegible] sites that are in or around Portland, due to drainage, ventilation and view. It is practically the head of navigation, and the terminus of the railway system of the northwest.

[illegible] INVESTED IN TERMINAL WORKS, WHARVES, COAL BUNKERS, DRY DOCK, FLOURING MILL, AND SAW MILLS within its corporate li [illegible] transcontinental railroads—the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and Union Pacific. Connected with Por [illegible] Connected with Portland by numerous ferries and a new Steel Railway and Passenger Bridge. The center of dockage and shipping interests. The future city of homes, comman [illegible] 10,000 population, and the Willamette river and Mount Hood. Has two large and commodious school-houses and churches of all denominations. The city affords fine opportunities [illegible] for safe investments in lots or acre property, with an absolute surety of rapid advancement in values.

If you wish to look over the thriving city of Albina and her beautiful residence sites, take the Albina ferryboat (fare 5 cents) which leaves foot of Oak street every half-hour, or visit the office of [illegible] a carriage.